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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1866.

THE GOVERNMENT and people of Great Britain have become convinced that they cannot escape the payment of indemnity for the depredations of privateers they fitted out, under the Confederate flag, against the commerce of the United States. Hence they are casting about diligently for offsets. The rebel bond holders are pressing their case upon the consideration of the Ministry, and, doubtless, the Ministry are listening to their representations with complacent ears. They seem not to understand that Congress, in the Constitutional Amendment, has taken a firm stand against the assumption of the rebel debts either by the national government or any of the States. A sober second thought will convince them that nothing can be made in that direction. The value of five or six per cent. attached to said bonds, is predicated on the assumption that in the controversy between Congress and the President, a seam in which to enter a wedge may be found, and so the Treasury be forced open. The election, this month, ought to dispel that illusion.

THE President, in his late St. Louis speech, under the inspiration of an auditory composed of rebels and semi-rebels, released his pugnacity from all the restraints of common decency and common sense, and exclaimed, "Yes, I will veto every one of its measures." Since then, if he is not deafer than an adder he has heard the voice of the people in response to his coarse threats against their representatives. It is not probable he will now attempt to make good his deliberations, and if he does he can bring nobody to harm but himself.

MAIL GLEANINGS.

A FIRM in Philadelphia having failed and made an assignment to preferred creditors, the assignee refused to pay the Government claim for taxes, although he had some $50,000 worth of property in his possession, on the ground that the Government claim could not supersede preferred creditors. Collector Sloanaker submitted the following proposition for the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue: Does the Government claim for taxes owing and due before failure, as shown by the sworn return presented to the Assessor, and returned by him for collection, supersede preferred creditors, and if not so, would the Collector be justifiable in proceeding to distrain property in the hands of the assignee?

The following reply was received from Deputy Commissioner Garland: If the tax against the firm alluded to was due at the date of their assignment, there is a lien upon the property assigned in favor of the United States; the claim of the Government takes precedence over all others, and should be enforced by distraint if necessary.

J. LOGAN CHIPMAN, the defeated democratic candidate for Congress from Detroit, publishes a spicy letter addressed to Gen. Custar, in which he says: "To-day you would have been deemed more honorable by men of all parties if you had clung sturdily to your Radical views, and had not taught your Radical brethern to doubt your stability in the face of temptation."

WESLEY ORR, a young highwayman aged seventeen years, decoyed a country lad from the Harrisburg depot to a lonely quarter of the city and robbed him of five dollars. The victimized boy followed the thief, who threatened to cut his throat and toss his body into the canal if he persevered. The promising youth was arrested.

REV. DR. MCLEOD is announced to deliver a lecture in St. Louis "on the insecurity of life and property of gentiles in Utah." He is the editor of the Salt Lake *Vidette*. Would it not be well for some of our lecture committees to invite him to this city?

RICHARD O'GORMAN, corporation counsel of New York, has decided adverse to the Broadway Railway. It is probable that the track laid between Ann and Fulton streets will have to be torn up.

REV. WM. JENKS, D. D., L. L. D., died in Boston, last week, in the 88th year of his age. He was the author of "Jenks' Comprehensive Commentary," and of several other standard works.

CHARLES DE CANE, a clerk in the New York *Herald* office, suddenly quit his employers last week, taking with him over a thousand dollars. He has not been arrested.

IN what is known as the Bates divorce case, recently tried in Baltimore, the presiding Judge charged that a man might be in the army and yet desert his wife, if he did not contribute to her support.

A FINE MARBLE BUST of Richard Cobden has been placed in the Union League House, Philadelphia. It was a present from Mr. James Henry, of England.

THE fire and burglar proof safe experimenters are at work in Philadelphia. Several burglaries have recently been committed there.

THE Typhoid fever rages to a fearful extent in the public institutions of New York. In one of them fifty-two children are sick with the disease.

CHARLES HOLLMAN, about eighteen years of age, was instantly killed in Philadelphia last week by a wall falling upon him.

MARY RENICK was almost burned to death at Philadelphia by her clothes taking fire from a bonfire kindled on the street.

A CENTRAL FIRE-ALARM BELL is to be erected in Baltimore weighing twenty-five hundred pounds.

SIX THOUSAND citizens of Philadelphia petitioned the City Fathers to increase the salaries of the police.

THE political complexion of the Tennessee Legislature shows in both Houses two-thirds Radical.

GEN. HARTRANFT denies having accepted a Colonelcy in the regular army. He ought to know.

Two of the Detroit police have just been discharged for levying black-mail.

BUFFALO, N. Y., has 14,233 voters against 15,975 in Chicago.

A COUNTERFEIT COIN five cent piece has appeared in Harrisburg.

HENRY VINCENT, the English Reformer, is lecturing in Rhode Island.

SENATOR JAMES GUTHRIE is in very poor health.

GEN. SIGEL is in Washington.

CITY ITEMS.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It has been the good and worthy custom of the Commonwealth to set apart, annually, a day for the special acknowledgment of the goodness of the Almighty and for expressing by the whole people, at one time, and with a common voice, the THANKS and PRAISE which throughout the year are springing from the hearts of men, therefore,

I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do by this my proclamation, recommend that the good people of the commonwealth observe

Thursday, 29th day November, 1866,

As a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, and do then assemble in their respective Churches and places of worship and make their humble thank offering to ALMIGHTY GOD for all His blessings during the past year.

For the abundant gathered fruits of the earth;
For the thus far continued activity of industry;
For the general preservation of health;
And especially for that in His DIVINE MERCY He hath stayed the threatened pestilence.

And moreover that they do beseech Him to continue unto us all His blessings, and to confirm the hearts of the people of these united States, that by the lawful force of their will, deeds of good Justice, Wisdom and Mercy may be done.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this 9th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1866, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-first.

BY THE GOVERNOR:
ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A Wholesome Change.

For the last two or three years the American people have been imposed upon by numerous trashy compounds known as bitters, purporting to cure all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs, when in fact they do more harm than good, but we are glad to say they are rapidly going out of use, and their place is being supplied by the English and Scotch Ales and Porter, articles that have long been considered by physicians the most excellent tonics, stimulating the system and digestive organs in a proper and healthful manner. The enterprising firm of McClarran & McKennan, we notice, were the first to call the attention of the public to the above fact, and have sold immense quantities of the finest English and Scotch brands, and the trade is rapidly on the increase. No. 28 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fifth street, can be considered headquarters for these goods.

A Good Article.

Of Pure Holland Gin, is about as good as one half the Patent Medicines, provided you get a genuine article, and a great deal more palatable. We are led to these remarks from having purchased a bottle of Gin at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, and we are now satisfied that we knew not what good Gin was until we tried this.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil.

The Purest and Sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea-shore. It is perfectly pure and sweet. Ask for "Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by

CASWELL, MACK & Co. New York.
Sold by all druggists. mw

Speedy Relief

Will be experienced by using the Cough Candy manufactured and sold by George Beaven, 112 Federal street, Allegheny City.

You Can Buy

98 per cent. Alcohol at Joseph S. Finch's.

You Can Buy

New Hops at Joseph S. Finch's.

TELEGRAMS.

(By the Merchants' National Telegraph Co.)

From Oil City.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

OIL CITY, NOV. 18, 1866.

River five feet and falling. The weather is clear and cool. K.

From Franklin.

FRANKLIN, PA., November 17, 1866.

The river at Franklin seventy-three inches, at Oil City seventy-two inches, and at Oleopolis seventy-five inches.

BY CABLE FROM EUROPE.

Arrival—The London "Times" on the Alabama Claims—Gen. Dix's Family Arrived in Paris—Commercial.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 17.—*Noon*—The steamer Virginia, which left New York, November 7th, arrived here this morning *en route* to Liverpool.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—*Noon*—The London *Times* of this morning has an editorial, says: The government has no present intention to refer the Alabama claims to the consideration of a Royal Commission. The design is to keep the matter entirely in our own power such a Commission to institute enquiries in regard to the neutrality laws without prejudice to the Alabama claims, which are still under consideration. Lord Stanley, it is thought, would be chosen President of the Commission.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The family of Major General John A. Dix arrived here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17.—Cotton—Middling Uplands opened at 14½.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—*Noon*—The following are the closing prices for American securities: Illinois Central, 77¾; Erie, 49¾; United States 5-20's, 76¾. Consols for New York money at yesterday's quotations.

Constitutional Amendment in Arkansas—Presbyterian General Assembly.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 17.—A special to the *Avalanche* from Little Rock to-day says: A resolution was introduced in the Legislature to reject the Constitutional Amendment. It was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, and there is a disposition to treat the matter with great deliberation.

In the Presbyterian General Assembly today the reports of the committees on foreign missions and education were read and received. After this a discussion of the revised book of discipline was taken up, and a long and animated debate was held upon that action, relative to baptised children, which refers it to the discipline of the church. A debate was opened by Rev. Dr. Noel Miller in opposition to the proposed change. He was followed by Rev. Dr. Adger, of South Carolina, and Rev. Dr. Blair, of Virginia, in favor of the amendments, and the Rev. Dr. Rice, of Alabama, in opposition. The Rev. Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, had the floor at the hour of adjournment.

Fenian Prisoners to be Discharged.

TORONTO, November 17.—No bills have been found by the Grand Jury against the following Fenian prisoners, who, it is expected, will shortly be discharged from custody. A number were to have been discharged this evening. Patrick Bilney, Jas. Horgan, Jas. Lynch, Edward J. Morley, Thos. Callaghan, Jas. Quinlan, Thos. Wilkes, Michael Corcoran, Martin McCormick, Patrick O'Malley, James Reilly, John Nesbitt, Patrick Connor, Michael Scanell, Jas. Cate, alias Cahill, John Dinen, Jas. Santfrey, Wm. Brooks, alias John Snyder, A. Flamsburgh, John Murphy, Jas. Walters, Wm. Kerrigan, A. Hickman, John Mahony, Michael Finnigan, Thomas Monday, James McDonald, John Dillon, George Miller, Thos. Reynolds, Wm. Madigan, Francis Miles, John Johnson, Michael Shannon, Michael Duffy, Dennis Lanihan, Peter Morrison and John Sheridan.

The Baltimore Fair.

BALTIMORE, November 17.—The horse fair was largely attended to-day; General Grant and General Comstock, of Grant's staff, and General Stoneman, were present. The ex-rebel, General Joe Johnston, was also on the ground, and shook hands with General Grant.

Skillful Robbery.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—Mr. Lapryre, of the firm of Pike, Lapryre & Brother, was skillfully robbed of a package of $20,000 of $50 compound interest notes, while in the act of purchasing stamps at the Postoffice yesterday. There is no clue to the robber.

Destructive Fire.

ELORA, C. W., November 17.—The Elora Mills, owned by J. Frazier and leased by C. Whitlow, were totally destroyed by fire this morning. The mill and stock were valued at $40,000, and were mostly insured.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

MEXICAN MATTERS.

Juarez and His Plans—From Vera Cruz, &c.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—It is stated by parties authorized to speak by the republic of Mexico, that it is the firm intention of President Juarez to order an election in accordance with the constitution for a President and members of Congress, as soon as it shall be practicable to do so. They further assert that President Juarez is not as his enemies represent him, an ambitious and unscrupulous man, whose only object is to keep himself in power, but that he has remained in office after the expiration of his term because this was the only way in which he thought the national government of Mexico could be preserved. It is doubtful whether he will allow his name to be used as a candidate for re-election, even should his friends urge him to do so.

Official news from Vera Cruz, on the 1st, has been received in this city, with the following information: The city of Talapa and the fortress of Pereto have been captured by the Liberals—Generals Mantana, Camilze and Cadern.

Two Imperial chieftains in the State of Vera Cruz have submitted to the national government.

An official report of General Diez to the War Department, states that after the important victory he obtained at Miahuitlan, Oaxaca, on the 3d ult., he advanced against the city of Axaca and invested it for eleven days. As he was getting ready to assault he heard that an Austrian column of one thousand five hundred men was coming to protect the garrison. He, therefore, abandoned the city and went to meet the column, and did so at Carbonsia at eleven a. m., on the 18th. The battle lasted until seven p. m., General Diez having obtained a complete victory. He followed the enemy as far as Minas, nine leagues from Tehuacana. He took 500 Austrian, Polish and Hungarian prisoners, four rifled guns, over 600 carbines, and a very large supply of munitions. He further states in his report that he would march that very evening to Axaca to capture the garrison.

Eighty horses, being a part of Maximilian's baggage, have arrived at Vera Cruz.

Letters from the City of Mexico state that Maximilian has taken for his own use several valuable old paintings and Mexican relics.

Damages for Railroad Injuries—Gen. Dix in Washington—Brig Ashore—Steamer Wrecked—Brutal Outrage.

NEW YORK, November 18.—A Mr. Chas. G. Lockwood, a merchant transporter over the New York Central Railroad, has just recovered in the United States Circuit Court a verdict for twenty-five thousand dollars against the Company for injuries sustained by walking through a dark and unprotected opening in their road. A point in the case relied on by the Company was that Lockwood was a partner in consideration of a free pass for himself and lower freight charges for the transportation of his stock, to allow the Company immunity from all the liabilities of common carriers for injuries that might be sustained by either man or beast.

A Washington special says that General John A. Dix arrived this morning and had an interview with the Secretary of State, and this evening he visited the President in company with Hon. Judge Cadwalader, Attorney General, and consulted with the Executive upon matters relating to the Pacific Railroad. The period of the General's departure for France is now definitely fixed. He has received his final instructions and leaves for France by next Saturday's steamer from New York.

The brig Fleety Seud, from Malaga for New York, went ashore on last Friday at Rockaway Beach, and one man was lost, the rest of the crew and passengers were saved.

The steamer Fearless, from Charleston for Boston, was wrecked off the coast of North Carolina, and the steamship Adele, from Charleston for Baltimore, was dispatched to the assistance of the passengers and crew.

The steamer Hayes, valued at $25,000, insured for $15,000; No. 234 was occupied by Charles J. L. Meyer, manufacturer of sash, doors, etc., loss $25,000, insured for $16,000; No. 236 was occupied by Reinhold & Lognus, hardware, loss $50,000; insured $14,000. No. 238 Lake street was owned in Fort Wayne, Indiana, valued at $15,000, insured for $10,000; the photograph gallery of Mr. Myers, stoves and tinware, loss $125,000, insured for $40,000. No. 240 Lake street owned by estate of John Link, valued at $12,000, insured for $8,000; occupied by H. Wheeler, Verce & Co., commission merchants, loss $8,000, insurance $3,500.

It is impossible to get the full recapitulation of losses and insurance, but the following are the losses of Eastern companies, so far as known: Etna, $15,000; Home, N. Y., $15,000; Howard, $5,000; Manhattan, $5,000; Metropolitan, Liverpool, $10,000; Portland, $7,500; Metropolitan, $5,000; Hartford, 5,000; Fulton, $5,000; Howard, N. Y., $5,000; Harmony, $5,000; Washington, N. Y., $5,000.

Letter from Napoleon I.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—It is supposed that the startling letter from Napoleon I. in the archives of the Department of State to the new building on Fourteenth street, some of the papers may have accidentally got astray. Among the documents found yesterday was an interesting letter of the great Napoleon, of which the subjoined is a translation. It was received from the French Minister referred to, was the famous John Armstrong, afterwards Secretary of State:

CORRESPONDENCE OF NAPOLEON I., 1810—12-147.

To M. De Champagny, Duke De Cadovie, Ministar for Foreign Relations at Paris.

PARIS, January 15th, 1810.

"MONSIEUR DUKE DE CADORIE—You must see the Minister from America. It is beyond all ridiculous that he writes of things that one does not comprehend. I prefer that he should converse with you at length, and in a manner that we can understand. How is it that in affairs so important he contents himself with writing reports of two lines? Speak also to the Secretary who is here. Speak also to the Secretary who is about arriving from America. Send by a Courier Extraordinary a dispatch which will enable me to make known that the United Government is not represented here; that its Minister don't understand French—is a morose man with whom one cannot deal; that I charge you to converse with me at length and say envoy to talk with. Write in detail on the matter. Let me know what effect the letter from Attenburg has had in England and Russia. Inquire into these and what is proposed. Write to America in such manner that the President may know what a fool has been sent here.

(Signed,) NAPOLEON.

President Johnson and His Conferences.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—It has been already related that during the past week, President Johnson has had audience with prominent gentlemen from all sections, in relation to the present condition of political affairs. Chief Justice Chase, General Grant, and Major General Sickles and Dix, among others, have freely given their views, being actuated by a desire for such action as would best calculated to freely restore the late insurgent States in all their relations to the general Government. The idea seem to be that as long as the Executive policy of pacification and conciliation, in opinion, the South must remain unrepresented in Congress. Hence the desire to effect some arrangement to accommodate the differences between them, according to the current representations. The President lends as willing ear to all suggestions in that direction, but thus far nothing definite has been accomplished.

Baltimore Races.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.—The race on Saturday afternoon at the close of the horse fair, was between Lady Warwick Flyaway and Sleepy Davy, mile heats, best three in five, and was won by Sleepy Davy; time, 2:36, 2:38, and 2:40. The race on Monday was for a purse equal to the famous time made in New York, owing to the heaviness of the track. His first mile was made in 2:39½, and the second in 2:34½.

Death of a Physician from Cholera.

BOSTON, November 17.—Dr. William E. Townsend, a well known physician of this city, died to-day, after a brief illness. It is supposed from cholera.

Deer Hunting Party—The Land Tenure on Prince Edward's Island.

OTTOWA, C. W., November 17.—A party of sixteen Americans, extensively supplied with rifles, ammunition and deer hounds, have arrived here, *en route* to the Northern forests, on a deer hunting trip for the New York market.

The steamers employed in carrying lumber from the Ottowa lumber district for the American market, make their last trip this week.

It is reported that the Canadian Government has refused to ratify the arrangement by which the Confederate Government will contribute $800,000 to Prince Edward's Island, to the entire confederation. It is certain, however, that all the provinces will contribute and render aid to put an end to the troubles caused by the land tenure on the Island.

Destructive Tornado on Fortune Island.

BALTIMORE, November 16.—Capt. Knight, of the brig Waterwitch, which arrived here today from Iago de Cuba, reports having been boarded while passing Fortune Island, on the 30th of October, by parties from the shore, who stated that everything on the Island had been destroyed by a hurricane the day previous, one hundred and seven houses having been blown down, and the inhabitants were in a state of starvation.

The President and Congress.

NEW YORK, November 18.—The *Herald* to-day reiterates the report of the good understanding between the President and Chief Justice Chase, and says, the President will make concession to Congress, among which, no further removals from office an account of political opinions.

The Petersburg Theatre Destroyed.

PETERSBURG, VA., November 18.—Phœnix Hall, the only Theatre in this city, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning.

Destruction to Shipping.

NEW YORK, November 17.—The general recent disasters to shipping along the coast are reported with loss of life.

Additional Telegrams on Fourth Page.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

(ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS ON THIRD PAGE.)

Pleasant Reunion.

On Friday evening of last week an agreeable company assembled at the residence of Hon. Alfred Slack, Beaver street, Allegheny. The occasion which had brought those assembled together was the presentation to Prof William H. Slack, of McClure township, by a few of his numerous friends and well wishers, of a snug and valuable package, very much resembling a roll of greenbacks.

Prof. Slack, as is well known, has for years past devoted himself to the science of music. He has been repeatedly elected as teacher of vocal music in the Public Schools of Allegheny, and has also taught classes in most of the surrounding towns. During the past and several preceding political campaigns, the Professor has performed good service as the leader of the popular and always excellent "Allegheny Glee Club," whose song have contributed not a little to promote the cause of the Republican Union party.

The Committee, under whose direction the surprise was conducted, included Hon. James Laughlin, McPherson Russell, and R. A. George, Esqs. Senator Graham made the presentation speech in his usual happy style. Prof. Slack responded briefly, and called upon Prof. Thomas Williams, who spoke in a very felicitous manner. Prof. Slack was then called upon for a song and responded, the Glee Club joining in the chorus.

The party broke up in elegant collation, and song and story followed until, at a late hour, the company separated.

We hope to hear of a permanent organization of the "Allegheny Glee Club," so that we may have opportunities of hearing it in "scenes of peace," as well as while the thick but bloodless combat rages during the campaigns.

Business Change.

By an advertisement elsewhere it will be perceived that the interest of Prof. J. I. Wamelink in the popular and well known music store of Wamelink & Barr has been disposed of to Messrs. Her. Th. Knake and William L. Buettler. Hereafter the firm will be known as Wamelink, Knake & Co., or Knake & Buettler. The senior of the firm is too well known to need any word of commendation from us, while the new partners are young men of enterprise and talent who will do much to increase the already popular character of the house. The firm will continue at the old stand, No. 64, Fifth street, and keep on hand one of the finest assortments of pianos, organs and musical good generally to be found west of the mountains. They are sole agents here for the well known and celebrated Boston Piano-Forte manufactory of Estey & Co. Cottage Organs, Smith's American Organs and Tilton's patent guitar. We heartily wish the new firm success, and earnestly recommend them to the patronage of the musical community.

Another Death by Oil.

On Wednesday evening last a German named Charles Miller, residing in Reserve township, attempted to light a petroleum lamp, when some oil which had been spilled on the outside of the lamp, caught fire, and the heat, bursting the lamp, produced an explosion, which scattered the burning oil all over the unfortunate man's face and body. He was instantly wrapped in flames, and before he could be rescued, was terribly burned. He lived but a short time after.

Coroner Clawson impanelled a jury, but owing to the absence of witnesses, the inquest was adjourned until Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock.

Accidentally Drowned.

On Saturday afternoon a man named A. F. Smith, employed at a saw-mill in East Birmingham, rode a mule into the river at Brown's Landing, at the foot of Brown street. The animal got beyond its depth, and the rider fell off into the river. Not being a swimmer the unfortunate man was drowned before aid could reach him. The mule regained the shore and was captured by Wm. Wiggen. Smith, when without his rider alarmed the people and immediate search was made for the drowned man. His body was recovered about three quarters of an hour after the accident. An inquest was held by Alderman Butler in the temporary absence of Coroner Clawson, and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered. The deceased was a man of about thirty-five years of age, and had been employed at the saw-mill but a few days. He is supposed to have a family residing in Westmoreland county.

Serious Stabbing Affray.

An altercation took place on Saturday night at the tavern of Jacob Born, on Sawmill Run Plank road, a short distance north of Allegheny City, between two men named Lawrence Keyser and John Newman, in the midst of which the former plunged a knife into the neck of Newman, inflicting an ugly gash. The parties were then separated. Newman was carried to his home, where his injuries received proper medical treatment. Sunday morning Mr. Born came to the Mayor's office in Allegheny and preferred a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill against Keyser, who was subsequently arrested and lodged in the tombs for a hearing.

Criminal Court Sentences.

The following persons were sentenced for illegal liquor selling in the Criminal Court on Saturday morning:

Joseph Dierstein, proprietor of a beer saloon, was found guilty on two indictments for selling liquor on Sunday. On the first charge he was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars, and on the second one hundred dollars, and to undergo twenty days' imprisonment in the county jail.

Christian Trenheiser, of Baldwin township, plead guilty to selling liquor without license. He was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and the costs of prosecution.

Escaped.—Officers Seth Wilmot and John Sarber, visited the borough of Sewickley, on Saturday night, for the purpose of arresting certain parties there who are charged with outraging the girl Brush, at that place a few days since. They were a little too late, however, as the accused ones had departed for Vicksburg, Mississippi, on a lumber boat, ere the officers reached the village. A reward should be offered by the county authorities for the apprehension of the villains, and we fully compensate these officers in proceeding further in the affair.

Good Reading.—Our friend Pittock, opposite the Postoffice, has furnished us with the *Atlantic* for December, *Every Saturday*, *Harper's Weekly*, *Frank Leslie's*, *The Nation*, and the *Round Table*. All of them are filled to the brim with good reading, and are worth far more than the price of them. Almost everything else, and either in the reading line or out of it, can be got at Pittock's.

The Gymnasts.—We trust that none of our readers will forget the grand gymnastic exhibition attended to come off at the rooms of the Association on the evening of Thursday, the 22d instant. This exhibition promises to be decidedly the best ever given by the Association, and will exhibit many new features. The Turners will take part and the hall will be handsomely decorated.

The General Conference.—The Methodist Protestant General Conference, met as usual on Saturday, and transacted a very considerable amount of business. The crowded state of our columns precludes the possibility of our usual full report.

EXTRAORDINARY HISTORY.

Louisa Blackman in the City.

HER STORY AS RELATED BY HERSELF.

On Saturday there arrived in our city from Indianapolis, a person possessing a history so remarkable in its way, that but few individuals in any region or any time, have furnished the parallel to it. Indeed we donot if any record is known of experiences similar in their cause, progress and results, to the experiences of the person of whom we speak. She is a young girl, not yet seventeen, rather delicate than robust in *physique*; possessing a high degree of intelligence; having manners at once modest and winning; and before the terrible ordeal through which, far from seathless, she has come, was gifted with more beauty of form and feature, than usually falls to the lot of womanhood, even at seventeen.

Yet this beautiful girl has gone through a terrible and sharp experience, the mere contemplation of which would make the bravest and hardiest pioneer tremble, appalled, and which might safely be promised to kill the toughest hunter of the Rocky Mountains or the African jungles.

Our readers certainly remember the extraordinary case of Louisa Blackman, (or Blackburn, as the name was erroneously spelled in the papers at the time of the occurrence,) who last winter was found horribly frozen near a hay-stack, in Lawrence county, in this State, and whose account of her sufferings for months previous to being found, was published throughout the country, and excited universal comment. This girl, on saturday afternoon, arrived in the city, and is now stopping at the Eagle Hotel, on the corner of Second and Ross streets. We have received the story of her remarkable sufferings from her own lips since she arrived in the city, and the facts, as related by her, are substantially as follows:

In the year 1860, Thomas Blackman, the father of Louisa, was living with his family at Jefferson City, Missouri, whither he had removed from Ohio. Mr. Blackman was strongly predisposed to Mormonism, his father having lived in that faith for the last few years of his life, and died in it at last. At length, the bandog of the deluded persuasions of others, Blackman determined to become a "Saint," and in the autumn of 1860, took his family and started with several families for Salt Lake City. They, and often of the chief city of Mormondom at length, and eventually Thomas Blackman was received into the Church of Brigham Young. Sorely against his will was the prostitution of his wife and three daughters to the new convert adopted the social customs of his new belief and united another wife to his household. This new state of things was endured by the first wife and his children as long as possible, but at length the brutal treatment, the jealousies and the outrageous observances surrounding them on every hand, became intolerable, and they determined to escape from this empire of corruption and bring up their children in purity. Accordingly, in the month of April, 1862, having braved the abominations of Mormondom for a year and a half, they prepared to brave the horrors of the wilderness as an escape.

One night, in the month mentioned, when circumstances favored, they passed the sentinels surrounding the city, and were in the State, gifted by prodigal nature with superior abilities which a labored education had refined polished. The ornament of society and the pride and admiration of their personal friends. Fame had already caught his name and he was spoken of for high official positions. Surfeited with praise and lured by false friends he refused to decide on the line of action where his talent and attainments were admired and adulated. He drank the crimson liquids first for friendship, then because he liked them, and finally they became necessary to his existence, and after that the descent was rapid, until years after we see him what he is—a poor, miserable, despised wretch, bereft of hope, home and all those who, in the other days, called him friend. Night after night he is to be seen in that saloon, surrounded by a howling, vulgar crowd, and at others occupying a bench in the dirti-est corner, waiting in anxious expectation for an invitation to drink, until the company disperses and the barkeeper thrusts him into the street to find a shelter where he will, perhaps in the tombs, or in the wide doorway of the mercantile house until morning, when he returns to the old haunt and the scene is repeated.

This is a strange picture, but a truthful one, and to the frequenters of the drinking saloons will recognize it as familiar. What a lesson is here embodied to the young men of our community—what a moral can be adduced therefrom. One thing only can be said for him who are in the snare of the tempter to turn and hesitate, even for a moment, we will be amply rewarded for our pains in sketching it.

Another Confidence Game—Alleged Forger Arrested.

In 1864 a man named J. E. Dawson, whose father is a merchant in Chicago, instituted a series of extensive forgeries which he made available at different places—Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and, among other places, Pittsburg. He forged Government vouchers, and on them drew large supplies of money from paymasters in different localities. Among other of his victims was Paymaster Cadwalader, of the United States Army, stationed at this city, and now stationed at Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. The prisoner was handed over to a Crestline police officer, and by him brought to this city, where he was lodged in jail yesterday morning. He was taken in charge by officer Cupples and is now in the lock-up awaiting a hearing this morning before Alderman Delo. The charge of forgery preferred by Mr. Caldwell. Mr. C. made the charge very reluctantly, but considerations of justice over-balanced his scruples.

Coal Run Out on the Present Rise.

We have prepared the following table showing the amount of coal sent out upon the present rise. The only accident we learned of, happened with the Tigress, which struck the bar at Merriman and sunk one barge:

	Barges.	Boats.	Bushels
CINCINNATI.			
Collier	9	1	180,000
Fearless	8		64,000
Grey Hound	5		50,000
Leopard	9		90,000
Sam. Hibbs	10		100,000
T. F. Wilson	6		70,000
Lioness	10		100,000
Lion	9		90,000
Ormsby	6		72,000
Sampson	7		80,000
MADISON.			
Tom. Reese	3	3	90,000
LOUISVILLE.			
Tigress	10		100,000
Eagle	4	3	100,000
Herbert	4	3	100,000
Wild Duck	3	3	70,000
Sam. Robberts	2		70,000
Reindeer	2	3	80,000
Bolphin	2		70,000
Antelope			160,000
Neville	2	3	80,000
Warner	4	2	80,000
Lake Erie			200,000

Another Version.

We published on Wednesday last an item reflecting upon Mr. Walker, the agent of the Butler stage line, on St. Clair street, giving his part of a transaction wherein "a poor widow" figured. The facts of the case put quite another appearance to the story, and instead of Mr. Walker being held to censure, the woman herself was to blame. It appears that she entered her name and valid passage for herself and children, but on a rival line offering to carry her cheaper, she returned 1 to Mr. Walker and telling him a falsehood, (which she afterwards admitted,) demanded (which she afterwards admitted,) demanded and got part of the money. Not wishing to permit an opposition line to get ahead, by an amicable arrangement he called Captain Wright and Foster. After an absence of some time he returned to this city, and encouraged by his previous success called for the children, and the "little game" on Captain Wright. To a time, however, he was "gobbled" and tried before a military tribunal. He was sentenced to an imprisonment of eight years in the Penitentiary at Auburn, N. Y., but before he had served out a fourth of his term was pardoned through the influence of his father and friends. A week or two ago Mr. J. K. Caldwell, of this city, Secretary of the Allegheny Navigation Company, and a friend of Dawson's father, received a letter from the newly pardoned man. This letter breathed a deeply penitential spirit, and protested that he would, having suffered partially the penalty of his ill deeds, he would now lead a thoroughly upright life. The day after the receipt of this letter, Mr. Caldwell received a call from Dawson himself. The latter showed him a draft for $50 on the First National Bank of Chicago, signed by the elder Dawson. The latter said she hoped Mr. Caldwell would cash the draft so that he might get the money on it. Not suspecting the penitent man of any wrong, Mr. Caldwell did so. He forwarded the money at the Union National Bank, at the corner of Fourth and Market streets, and disappeared. Shortly after the draft was presented for payment, when it was discovered a forgery. Search was made for Dawson but he was nowhere visible. He was traced at length to Crestline, Ohio, but had left that town. Subsequently he turned up, and he again made his appearance at Crestline, where he was arrested by Mr. J. T. Miller, Provost Marshal, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. The prisoner was handed over to a Crestline police officer, and by him brought to this city, where he was lodged in jail yesterday morning. He was taken in charge by officer Cupples and is now in the lock-up awaiting a hearing this morning before Alderman Delo. The charge of forgery preferred by Mr. Caldwell. Mr. C. made the charge very reluctantly, but considerations of justice over-balanced his scruples.

A Local Picture.

What a heterogeneous mass of humanity is huddled together in a great city such as ours; and what a variety of characters we meet in our perambulations through the crowded streets, in our visits to drinking and gaming saloons, and in our periodical tour through the tombs in search of local tit-bits with which to cram the insatiable maw of the reading public who, although denouncing the publication of such things as injurious to morality, yet leave not a line of scandal unscanned, and become so conversant with the facts as narrated by "the unfeeling reporter" that they are able to repeat them to the next person whom they for, innately or unfortunately chance to meet, with a gusto that shows plainly they regard the affair in the same light that the epicure gazes on the most delicate preparations of the *cuisine*. Having made this necessary digression from our subject, and like Doctor Ollipod, satisfied our mind, we will sketch for the benefit of those of our readers who have no opportunity to gaze on the dark side of city life a few local pictures which may be of sufficient interest to repay the trouble of perusal.

We will first go to a drinking saloon, and see how fierce the devotees at the shrine of Bacchus. Pushing aside the white polished doors, inlaid with moulding of gilded work, which glitter like the more precious metal beneath the light from the parti-colored lamp above the doorway, that serves as a beacon to guide the thirsty hither, we find ourselves within the long well lit apartment. The thin black hands of the rosewood-cased clock behind the bar, made brilliant with cut-glass and pier-mirrors of French plate, point across the white dial to the midnight hour, and yet the room is still crowded with men in groups of three and four, all talking, but on divers topics, some of the late political canvass, others of the turf or the prize ring, while yet others discuss the feasibility of some mooted moral reform in language so beautiful as to attract the attention and piece the ear of the idle passer-by. In the centre of this last group stands a fine, well proportioned man; his coat though ragged at the cuffs and threadbare at the elbows is of a fashionable pattern, and the material of the finest quality, buttoned up close to the throat to prevent his companions from seeing his dirt-besmeared shirt, for although his face is scarlet and his eyes restless and bloodshot with dissipation and intoxication, he has just a little sense of self-respect left in him. This is observable in the way he shuffles his feet out of where the light falls open the sanded floor lest his associates should catch a glimpse of the red toes protruding through a gash in the boots, which have not had the pleasure of an introduction to blacking for whole months together. Under the influence of the inebriated persuasions of others, Blackman determined to become a "Saint," and in the autumn of 1860, took his family and started with several families for Salt Lake City. They, and often of the chief city of Mormondom at length, and eventually Thomas Blackman was received into the Church of Brigham Young. Sorely against his will was the prostitution of his wife and three daughters to the new convert adopted the social customs of his new belief and united another wife to his household. This new state of things was endured by the first wife and his children as long as possible, but at length the brutal treatment, the jealousies and the outrageous observances surrounding them on every hand, became intolerable, and they determined to escape from this empire of corruption and bring up their children in purity. Accordingly, in the month of April, 1862, having braved the abominations of Mormondom for a year and a half, they prepared to brave the horrors of the wilderness as an escape.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1866.

TO YEARLY ADVERTISERS.

Owing to the large amount of advertising patronage with which we are favored, and for which we are duly thankful, and the increase of our circulation, altogether beyond our present means to supply as promptly as we ought, we find it generally inconvenient, and sometimes quite impossible, to insert changes for yearly advertisers, unless left at our counting-room before seven o'clock in the evening.

THE ERA OF HIGH PRICES.

Every careful observer of business affairs understands that high prices, in every department of traffic and labor, have reached their maximum, and that the current of changes hereafter, for a considerable period at least, must be in the direction of lessened rates. All the combinations formed this fall to keep up prices, have signally failed. From the very nature of the case, it could not be otherwise.

Early last summer the dealers in meats, upon pre-concert, set up a clamor that there was a short supply. There was not a particle of truth at the bottom of the uproar. But by dexterously manipulating the markets, the principal operators succeeded for a time in imposing exorbitant rates upon consumers. In like manner, as soon as the cereals began to ripen, the dealers in grain and flour put on dolorous countenances, and protested there was imminent danger of famine. The unusually low temperature which prevailed during August and September favored their schemes, and they succeeded in creating a sort of panic and advancing prices far beyond the limits of reason. These bare-faced swindles could not last, and prices have come down with a run. If the operators have suffered little or much nobody is sorry except themselves. Indeed, the bulk of the people would rejoice to know that the punishment they have brought on themselves was commensurate with the robbery they designed to inflict on the consumers, with a smart penalty in addition. Coal has receded through the influence of other causes. The second year of the war brought with it an unprecedented demand for fuel, for the navy and for manufactures, into which new life was breathed. As a matter of course prices advanced not only in proportion to the augmented value of gold, but ratably to the excess of demand over the means of supply. Nor was this the end of it. The miners did what their employers could not; combined to put up to a fabulous point their wages, even exacting ten dollars a day, and working about six hours a day. They called this species of extortion, upon poor and rich alike, a proper protection of industry. It was not long before capitalists, and laborers in other callings, saw that here was a field in which the average of compensation was altogether above the common standard. New railroads were opened into the coal fields, new mines were opened and old ones pressed with increased vigor. There is now an overstock of coal in all the eastern markets. Prices have receded, so that miners are getting not much higher remuneration than other laborers, and the principal companies are experiencing difficulty in making respectable dividends. The end is not yet. Next year will witness still larger proportionate supply of coal, and a further falling away in prices.

So in various other departments, the producers and traffickers have had their turn, and now the consumers are about to take their. Whoever is wise will adapt his case to the inevitable. Whoever is foolish will dash his head against the wall.

BAFFLING PESTILENCE.

A deep impression has been made upon the public mind by the courage, persistency and success with which the Health Commissioners of New York, all through the past season, battled with cholera, although every week one or more ships arrived from Europe having the pestilence on board, often of a virulent type. Yet the disease failed to get such a foothold in the city as to establish itself as an epidemic. Wherever it appeared the Commissioners bravely attacked it with all the sanitary instrumentalities known to medical science, and succeeded not only in hedging it about, but in absolutely conquering it.

Nor was this the only instructive feature brought to public observation. If the Commissioners had been subject to the control of the inhabitants of the city, or of the people living on the shores of the bay, or on the islands in it, the disease would not have been baffled, but would have made sad inroads, sweeping tens of thousands of men and women into premature graves. It has been held for many generations to be a truism that "all a man has will he give for his life;" but it cannot be questioned that in and about New York the greed for money in thousands of cases overmastered the love of life to so large a degree that the most unmeasured hazards of death were recklessly incurred to save a few dollars. All manner of interferences were heaped upon the Commissioners to prevent them from doing their duty; and but for their indomitable energy, and the fact that they derived their authority, not from the vicinage, but from the Commonwealth, Cupidity would have triumphed over Precaution and the pestilence would have stalked both in darkness and at midday. Nor would it have confined its ravages to New York, but have spread thence with desolating power all over the country.

Chicago had a short but sharp experience of the cholera this season, and the same difficulties in dealing with it were encountered as in New York, but without a Board of Commissioners amenable to the State authorities. In view of this, and also of the fact that the disease still lingers in the country, and may break out in the spring with uncommon fury, the Chicago journals are advocating the propriety of organizing a Health Board for that city on the same basis as the New York Board. This matter is deserving of earnest consideration in all large cities throughout the entire country.

HORACE GREELEY has reason to felicitate himself. He has lived down even the slanders of political opponents, and forced them to confess both his honesty and greatness. The New York *News* wants him elected to the United States Senate. It says: "No one doubts he will act conscientiously, and in obedience to his conception of what is due to the welfare of the Republic;" that he "is beyond suspicion of corruption;" that he "is a humane, pure-spirited gentleman, whose philanthropy and patriotism is genuine;" and much more to the same effect.

'SHALL THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY DIE OR LIVE?" is a question some of the foremost journals, adhering thereto, are seriously asking each other. The interrogation shows that observant men of that party begin to see the condition to which it is actually reduced. Though the question is not addressed to us, we feel a small degree of solicitude in having it properly determined. Hence, we venture to suggest that the best thing the Democratic party can do, is to die and be buried from the sight of men.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY—EASTERN DIVISION.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12, 1866.

In my letter of Saturday I indulged in a few general remarks touching the magnificent portion of our national domain lying west of the Mississippi, and more especially that part which is found in about the same parallel of latitude as Pennsylvania, and with which our State is more intimately connected, both by natural and artificial channels of communication than with any other either North or South, to wit, Missouri, Kansas and Colorado, and through them, with the great interior basin, which embraces Utah, New Mexico, Nevada and Arizonia, and through them, with California.

I avail myself of the following carefully prepared and accurate statement of the beginning, progress, and present condition of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, drawn up by the intelligent correspondent of the *Missouri Democrat*, who was one of our party of excursionists to Fort Riley:

"In 1855, the Legislature of Kansas passed an act incorporating the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western railroad company, whose intention it was to build a road from Leavenworth, through the town of Pawnee and near to Fort Riley, with the privilege of extending the same to the western boundary of the Territory.

"Subsequently, Congress, by an act dated July 1, 1862, incorporated the so-called Union Pacific railroad, authorizing it to build a road from a point on the one-hundredth meridian, west longitude, between the south margin of the valley of the Republican and the north margin of the valley of the Platte rivers, in the Territory of Nebraska, to the western boundary of Nevada Territory, there to meet and connect with the line of the Central Pacific railroad of California, and also to build a road to connect with the above at some point on the said hundredth meridian, and to run thence to some point in the western boundary of the State of Iowa, to be fixed by the President of the United States.

"The same act also gave to the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western railway company the privilege of extending its line westwardly till it connected with the Union Pacific, at the uncertain point on the one hundredth meridian, but restrained by the same southern boundary of the valley of the Republican.

"This act gave as aid to each of the several roads five alternate sections of land on each side of the road, or six thousand four hundred acres of land for every mile of road actually completed, the patents for which were to be issued at the completion of each section of forty miles of road ready for use; excepting from such appropriation only mineral lands (not coal lands) and lands already pre-empted. It also provided for the issue as fast as these sections of forty miles should be completed, of government bonds, payable thirty years from date, bearing six per cent interest and payable in Treasury notes or any other money which may be legal tender by law; which bonds were made, *ipso facto*, a first mortgage on the road.

"In February, 1864, the present company obtained control of the enterprise with all its privileges, franchises and accomplished work under the name it bears at present. The organizers of the new company, to whom we owe the fact that the work did not perish at the outset, and promises so much for the future from what is already done, were John I. Perry, who is still President, Robert E. Carr, C. S. Greeley, S. M. Edgell, Giles F. Filley, Adolphus Meir, Thomas L. Price, O. D. Filley, and James Archer—all of whom are still largely interested in the work.

"After their accession to the management of the road, the foregoing legislation was amended by an act approved July 2d, 1864, which removed the obligation to connect at the one hundredth meridian, and furthermore authorized the companies to issue their own bonds similar in amount and considerations with those of the Government, previously granted, which, however, should be a first lien, prior even to that of the Government, on the road. This amendatory act also doubled the land grants, giving 12,800 acres of land to every mile of road actually completed.

"A yet later act, approved July 2d, 1866, still further amended the laws governing the operations of the company; so that, in brief, the legislation might be summed up as follows: For every mile of road completed they are entitled to receive 12,800 acres of land on the road, $16,000 United States six per cent. thirty year bonds, and to issue their own similar bonds which have a first lien on the road to the same amount. The interest on these bonds however is payable in gold. They are authorized to construct the road over their chosen route, via the valley of the Smoky Hill river, to any point within a meridian fifty miles west of Denver, at which distance of the farthest they must unite with the Union Pacific. Everything indicates that Denver will be the point of junction.

"By this change of legislation permitting a change of route, the company have saved a distance of one hundred and thirty four miles in the distance from Fort Riley to Denver, and secured a much more desirable and feasible route. Other special privileges of government patronage, climate, soil, etc., might be named, but space will not permit. We will only mention one remarkable grant made by the government. By treaties made in 1861 and 1862 by the United States with the Delaware and Pottawatomie tribes of Indians, it was agreed that these tribes should relinquish to the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western railroad, on payment of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the lands known as the Delaware and Pottowatomie reserves, lying principally near Wyandotte and Topeka. The Delaware reserve contains 233,966 acres, a portion of which has since been sold at an average price of $7.77 per acre, at a cost of about 4 per cent., leaving a net profit of $6.21 per acre. The unsold remainder is in good demand, and will easily bring the same average price. The Pottawatomie reserve comprised some 425,600 acres, which will readily sell at a profit of three dollars per acre. All these privileges passed to the present company, and they now enjoy their enormous advantages."

The following named gentlemen are now the officers of the company:

President—John D. Perry, of St. Louis.
Vice President—Adolphus Meier, of St. Louis.
Treasurer—William S. Palmer, of St. Louis.
Secretary—Charles B. Lamborn, of St. Louis.
General Superintendent—W. W. Wright, of Wyandotte.

No Railroad Company in the United States is in a better condition financially, than this. As above stated, the company receives from the government for every mile of road finished and opened for business, twenty sections, or 12,800 acres of land, and $16,000 in United states six per cent. thirty year bonds. They have, moreover, the privilege of issuing their own bonds for a like amount. Of this last mentioned privilege the company have availed themselves; but every one of these bonds has been taken up by the stockholders in their individual capacity, so that not a dollar has been thrown upon the open market.

The basis of this great financial superstructure was a paid up cash capital stock of $4,800,000. Neither has any of that stock, so far, been thrown upon the open market, the present holders preferring to retain it. Doubtless when the great mountain region shall be reached, more stock will issue, and the number of stockholders be enlarged.

The release of this road from the obligation it was originally under to unite with the Union Pacific Railway, which runs from Omaha westward, along the north side of the Platte river, at a point not farther west than the 100th meridian, and which would have required this road to be carried up the valley of the Republican Fork of the Kansas, thus increasing the distance to Denver by this route 134 miles, *changed it from a mere branch of that more northern road into a great independent, competing line to the Pacific.* These roads may, and probably will, unite at Denver; yet it is more than probable that this road through the valley of the Kansas will take its own independent course through the mountains, and give us the shortest and most direct line of communication with the great mineral region of the interior—the basin of the Colorado—as well as with San Francisco, that we can ever have, and ultimately unite us with the Gulf of California.

The Union Pacific Railway commences at Wyandotte, on the west bank of the Missouri, and on the north bank of the Kansas, (at its mouth,) where the *Missouri* Pacific Railroad terminates by uniting with it. Kansas City is on the south side of both the Missouri and the Kansas.

Wyandotte to Lawrence is	40 miles.
Lawrence to Topeka	27 "
Topeka to Manhattan	51 "
Manhattan to Junction City, (3 miles beyond Fort Riley, and to which point the road is now finished and in operation,)	20 miles.
	138 "
From Junction City to Denver	463 "
	601

Total distance from Wyandotte, or Kansas City, to Denver.....601 miles.

For a distance of sixty miles west of Junction City the road is graded and ready for the rails, which are being laid down at the rate of a mile per day. A large number of hands are at work still further west, and the tracklayers are following on so fast, that during the present autumn and winter the road will be opened to the public as far as Fort Ellsworth, 85 miles west of Fort Riley. Indeed, the road would have been completed to that point before this time, had it not been for the delay incurred in procuring the necessary legislation, authorizing the company to adopt the route up the Smoky Hill Fork instead of the Republican.

In the foregoing statement of finished road I omitted to mention the branch road of thirty-three miles from Lawrence to Leavenworth, which was built, and is owned by this company, and which, added to the part of the main line already finished and in operation, makes a total of 171 miles of finished road. Thus the road has already two termini of its own on the Missouri river, one at Wyandotte and Kansas City, the other at Leavenworth.

Having thus given, as succinctly as I could, a statement of the past and present of this magnificent enterprise, I shall, in my next, speak of its eastern connections, and of the close relations which our own State, and our own city bear to it. Here, rather than in Ohio and Indiana, Pennsylvania may contend successfully with her energetic northern rivals, and find a boundless outlet for her manufactured products. Every pound of rails laid down in Kansas was made in Pennsylvania, principally at the Cambria Works, and at the Superior Mills below Manchester. Iron for 100 miles of additional road has already been purchased in our State, which will be pushed forward by river and rail with all practical vigor. C.

Population.

So long ago as 1815, Elkanah Watson a friend and correspondent of Benjamin Franklin, published some statistics of the growth of the country from data then at hand. His calculations were ridiculed at the time by some, and doubted even by those whose faith was firmest in the nation's future. They have, nevertheless, approved themselves thus far very singularly, and so given confidence in the correctness of the data and principles yet to be demonstrated. Mr. Watson's calculations compare with the census returns as follows:

Year	Estimated population	Actual returns.
1790	3,929,214	3,929,214
1800	5,305,937	5,305,937
1810	7,239,903	7,239,903
1820	12,823,645	12,866,020
1830	17,116,924	17,069,453
1840	23,145,943	23,191,876
1850	31,443,321	31,443,790

The first decennial made an error of 672,417; but it was an error of excess, and thus favorable to the correctness of the data and principles upon which Mr. Watson proceeded. The second decennial exceeded the estimate also, but only 22,425; the third had an excess of 46,531; the fourth of 46,518, and in 1850 the estimates were 308,741 ahead of the census. This approximation is startling in its closeness, and compels us to favor our hopes by crediting the results of the early guesses, and admitting that we be shaken a little for one or two decades next ensuing, on account of the rebellion. And yet, such is the recuperative power of the country, and so great is the current of immigration, considering the situation of both Europe and America, that our hopes are greater than our fears, and we do not expect the ratio of production even in 1870. Mr. Watson's calculations continue to 1900, thus:

1870	42,328,522
1880	63,492,781
1890	77,239,173
1900	103,550,025

—The Sunderland *Times*, a North of England paper, holds this forth, editorially, as follows: "The rate of mortality in Liverpool is higher now than that of any other town in the kingdom, perhaps in the world. During the week ending 26th September, 1863, the rate was 43 per thousand, on its estimated population of 484,337; while that of London, on 3,057,835 persons, was only 24.1; that of Manchester, on 339,703, 27.8, and that of Birmingham, on 337,916, 27.6. Newcastle-upon-Tyne had, as it is shown, a death rate on the whole borough during the same week of but 18.4, leaving Liverpool far from an enviable preeminence by no less than 25 deaths per thousand. Liverpool, moreover, is not only the most unhealthy, it is also the most drunken town in the kingdom, and for some time past, been the scene of a remarkable experiment made by its magistrates, to wit, what is called Free Licensing. The plan of the Liverpool borough bench was, to grant a license to every legally qualified applicant, without reference to the existing number of public houses or the presumable wants of the neighborhood, but to withdraw at the end of it Two proportion of persons brought up at the Police Court last year for being drunk and disorderly was one in thirty-three of the population."

DR. CHAUSSIER'S EMPRESS LA COMPOSITION IMPERATRICE FOURLES CHEVEUX.—It has long been known that the hair, by mental exertion, by excitement, disease and impaired circulation, loses its vitality, and grey or white hairs appear. This preparation, called by the French Chemist, DR. CHAUSSIER, has produced a complete antidote, and at the same time a beautiful dressing for the hair, durable and fancy perfumed. Remember this is the finest article for the toilet which has ever been presented to the public. IT IS NOT A DYE. It will not soil the finest linen, nor leave that disagreeable smell of sulphur, from its disagreeable smell of sulphur, from its disagreeable smell of sulphur, from its

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Dress and Sacque Buttons,

In New and Elegant Designs,

And in a great variety of colors. Full Ball and Half Ball

VELVET BUTTONS.

Crochet Buttons of all Colors,

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AT REASONABLE PRICES,

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Point, Point Applique, and Valencia Lace Goods.

Laces and Edgings,
Insertings,
Handkerchiefs,
Collars and Sets,
Collieurs, &c., &c.

Together with a full and complete line of

EMBROIDERIES.

☞F. M. WILLIS, for the past six years with Eaton, Macrum & Co., having made an arrangement with the above, will be happy to see his old friends.

no13

NEW FALL GOODS.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 Fifth Street,

have just opened an extensive and splendid stock of

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
RICH BONNET & TRIMMING RIBBON,
EMBROIDERIES of every description,
LACES, all the FLEURANT LACE GOODS,
VEAL LACES of all kinds,
VEAL LACE TRIMMED GOODS,
VALENCIENNES LACES—a splendid line,
NAINSOOK, SWISS, JACONET MUSLIN,
LINEN LAWN & CAMBRIC, IRISH LINEN,
GLOVES—a full and attractive stock;
HOSIERY—a complete assortment;
LADIES' & CHILDRENS' MERINO VESTS and DRAWERS,
FANCY ZEPHYR ARTICLES—splendid styles (this season),
BERLIN AND AMERICAN ZEPHYRS,
SHETLAND WOOL,
THE GENUINE CASHMERE YARNS—all colors
BRADLEY'S SKIRTS of every size,
FANCY ARTICLES AND NOTIONS.

Merchants and Dealers will find it to their advantage to call and examine our present extensive stock before purchasing elsewhere. All our goods are purchased direct on the best terms, we are prepared and will make a low prices as any Eastern Jobbing House.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

no19 19 FIFTH STREET.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED BY

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Full assortment of

BONNETS AND HATS,

At the leading Fall Styles.

Millinery Goods.

Crapes and Frames, Paris Fancy and Colored Silk Velvets, in most desirable shades; Plain Fancy Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, new and rich colors; Flowers, choicest French and American; Feathers, fa cy hat and tuft.

EMBROIDERIES.

(Well assorted.)

Cambric, Hamburg, Swiss, Loone, Cluny, Valenciennes Edgings and Insertings; Flouncings, Bands and Bandings Embroidered and Plain Linen Collars, Cuffs, Sets, Laces and Lace Goods.

Dress and Cloak Trimmings and Ornaments; Fall Fringe, Gimps and Braids;
Dress Trimmings, Bugle Trimmings.

WHITE GOODS:

A most complete stock of Jaconets, Cambrics, Mulls, &c., &c.

Handkerchiefs, Plain, Lace, Hem-stitched, Hemmed, Embroidered, Tape Bordered, etc., etc.

Hosiery and Glove in every variety and all sizes.

Ladies' and Gent's Underwear.

Furnishing Goods:

Suspenders and Neck-Ties; Heavy Shirts and Drawers; Heavy Scotch Wool Shirts; Corsets, Half Puffs, Nets, Union and Silk Belting, Buttons—the latest novelties, all kinds.

Yarns—Germantown, Saxony, Lambs Wool and Knitting in the various mixtures, plain colors and random.

Gent's Paper Collars, and everything in the Notion line.

Prices as low as Eastern Jobbing Houses.

Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street.

au21

CARR, McCANLDESS & CO.,

(LATE WILSON, CARR & CO.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 94 Wood St.,

Third house above Diamon Alley,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

COAL, COKE, &c.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL

COAL AND COKE COMPANY,

MINERS, SHIPPERS AND DEALERS, Wholesale and Retail, of the

BEST FAMILY COAL,

Nut Coal and Slack.

OFFICE AND YARD, CORNER FOURTH AND TRY STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

All orders for delivery in the City, or shipment West, will meet prompt and immediate attention.

E. A. SCHNABLE, Superintendent.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

IMPORTANT TO CONSUMERS.

HUMMEL & RABER

Wish the attention of the public to their fine stock of COAL, including the following varieties:

Lump, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and Chestnut,
Lyttle's Valley, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and Chestnut.

All of which they are prepared to deliver at the LOWEST RATES, by the single ton, car load, boat load or thousand tons.

All orders promptly attended to.

Office, 104 Chestnut street, near the Depot.

oc9:136 HARRISBURG, PA.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Having removed their Office to

No. 667 Liberty Street,

(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR,

Are now prepared to furnish good Youghiogheny LUMP COAL, BUT COAL OR SLACK,

At the lowest Market price.

☞ All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly.

my25:b25

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN

Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal

And Manufacturers of

Coal, Slack, and Desulphurized Coke,

OFFICE AND YARD,

Corner of Butler and Morton streets, first yard on Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, and on Second street, near Lock No. 1, Pittsburgh.

Families and Manufacturers supplied with the best article of Coal or Coke at the lowest cash rates. Orders left at any of the yards will receive prompt attention.

my25:b58

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

(ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS ON FIRST PAGE.)

Meeting of the New Teachers' Association—Address of Prof. Lukey.

According to announcement the new Teachers' Association met at ten o'clock Saturday morning, at the Fourth Ward School House, Prof. G. J. Lukey, President of the Association, occupying the chair. The following inaugural address was delivered by Prof. Lukey:

Ladies and Gentlemen—In assuming the duties and responsibilities which are inseparably connected with the office with which it has pleased you to honor me, it is but right and proper that I should make a few remarks relative to the causes which led to our organization, and the objects which are sought to be accomplished by it. I had hoped that this might be avoided and our association be allowed to glide into existence without any reference to the past; but the leaders of the old association have unjustly impugned our motives and thus rendered it necessary that we should speak in our own behalf. Far better would it be for the teachers' profession if we were allowed to proceed without any allusions to the disgraceful scenes of the past, under the name of the Teachers' Association of Allegheny County, the details of which are too well known by all present to need a full recital by me. Had all this been done in the name of the guilty few, we would have no reason to complain, but when they assumed thus to act in the name of the profession, it was certainly time that the live, earnest teacher should disown all connection with such an organization. Many of the live teachers of the county have from time to time joined themselves with the old association to endeavor to shape its course to more noble ends, but without avail, for the great mass of teachers, especially the ladies, refused to attend, giving as a reason that the personal bickerings and undignified demeanor of the leaders rendered it an unfit place for ladies to assemble; besides, the objects did not appear to be educational, every thing connected with these meetings being made to bend toward the accomplishment of personal ends, lecturers being employed whose sole object appeared to be to pass encomiums upon the leaders, calling them a few high minded, noble men, &c., the leaders again voting their thanks to the speaker for thus exposing their opinion of them in so agreeable a manner. This process of mutual admiration went on until they looked upon all persons outside of their little circle as opaque bodies, whose only duty it was to reflect the light of these self-appointed leaders, who vainly imagine that they are the only luminous stars in the educational constellation, a kind of central orb, around which all others should revolve.

But not content with conducting their own meetings in this manner, they went to all other educational gatherings in which they have any voice should be conducted in like manner. Need I refer you to the closing scenes of that institute, by recollection of which brings the blush of shame to the cheek of every intelligent educator, or to the organization of the present association where the same spirit of discord, and then publish their own acts, to show to the public that the new association was as much lost to personal respect as the old one! In the face of all this, is it any wonder that the true teachers of the county should desire to rid themselves of the odium of such a representation, and seek to establish in its stead an institute creditable to the profession, and by the deliberations of which the interest of education is general, and our common schools in particular may be fostered.

Having for these causes organized a new Association, it is our duty as teachers to unite all our efforts towards harmonious action, that we may more effectually accomplish the great mission before us. It is through our Association that our field of labor as teachers is extended from the narrow limits of the school room, to the more extended field—the community around us; nor are our duties in moulding public opinion, in matters pertaining to education, secondary to the more prescribed school room duties. The teacher is the legal and recognized leader of the people on all educational topics, and if we are to prove ourselves, true to the dignity of our profession, true to the high and noble calling, our teachings will not be unheeded by an intelligent public. Rising above all selfishness, let us labor in our individual and collective capacity, strive for the accomplishment of high and noble aims; let us be ambitious for ourselves, but not jealous of the success of others; striving to secure for ourselves that high eminence among the professions of our day which our position as public educators entitles us to, and by which alone we can exert a proper influence upon the public mind.

The Association then heard an eloquent and scholarly address, delivered by Rev. E. R. McGregor, on "Milton and Paradise Lost." The speaker stated that he who could thoroughly understand and appreciate Para lise Lost, was entitled to be considered a genius.

Miss Helen Renwick read a practical essay on "Our Human Nature," which showed deep thought and earnest study. She expressed her views in regard to the capacity of human nature, and advocated a high idea of our duty to cultivate this capacity. She thought too low a value was generally placed by us upon our words and actions. A lack of faith in our capacity keeps us from becoming grand moral heroes. This capacity is not the product of education, but the subject.

At the conclusion of the essay, a vote of thanks was tendered Rev. McGregor and Miss Ren wick, after which the Association adjourned to meet at the same place on the second Saturday in December, when it was announced that the Rev. Dr. Howard would address the Association.

New Books Received.

LADY ASHLEIGH; OR, THE REJECTED INHERITANCE, by J. F. Smith, Author of the "Bankrupt's Secret," &c., &c. New York: Dick & Fitzgerald, Publishers. Pittsburgh, for sale by John W. Pittock, opposite Postoffice, at 75 cents.

This is one of the most interesting works of the talented author we have perused. It abounds in rare and racy sketches, and the thread of the plot is carried through with a nicety that distinguishes Mr. Smith's other popular works, being, to our mind, even superior to "Gus Howard" and "Minnie Gray."

THE KING'S RING; by Theodore Tilton. New York: Published by Dick & Houghton. For sale by Pittsburgh, for sale by John W. Pittock, opposite Postoffice, at $1.25.

This is a beautifully illustrated poem, color printed, in the best style of art, upon delicately tinted paper. It is designed as a holiday present, and would prove acceptable to a princess.

THE AMERICAN CARD PLAYER, containing Euchre, Whist, Bazique and other popular card games, together with all the laws and regulations regarding the games. New York: Dick & Fitzgerald, Publishers. Pittsburgh, John W. Pittock.

ATHLETIC SPORTS FOR BOYS. A repository of graceful recreations for youth. New York: Dick and Fitzgerald, publishers; Pittsburgh, John W. Pittock.

The last three publications are uniformly bound in good style, and are works which have long been wanted. The treatise on card playing is concise and reliable, and by a little practice after perusing the volume all may become expert players. Household Pets will find a welcome in every family, as it treats upon subjects with which few are well acquainted. It will relieve household pets, such as birds, squirrels, rabbits, dogs, cats, &c., of much unintentional neglect and cruelty. The Athletic Sports for Boys contains complete instruction for gymnastic performances adapted to youths who aspire to exercise.

"HOW NEW YORK CITY IS GOVERNED." By James Parton. (Reprinted from the North American Review.) Boston: Ticknor & Fields, Publishers. Pittsburgh: For sale by Henry Miner, 71 Fifth street, at 25 cents.

"HOPE AND HAVE; OR, FANNY GRANT AMONG THE INDIANS." By Oliver Optic. Boston: Lee & Shepard, Publishers. Pittsburgh: For sale by Henry Miner, Fifth street, at $1.25.

"HASTE AND WASTE; OR, THE YOUNG PILOT OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN." By Oliver Optic. Boston: Lee and Shepard, Publishers. Pittsburgh: Henry Miner, 71 Fifth street, at $1.25.

Both the above works will prove immensely popular books (as for the former, as they are written in the peculiarly simple and graceful style of the popular author, and throughout the delicately woven stories there breathes nothing but moral ity and innocent fiction. They are destined to have wide sale, and we earnestly commend them to the notice of parents who are desirous of furnishing the right kind of reading matter for their children.

"LORDS AND LADIES." A Novel. By the author of "Margarette and Her Bridesmaids." Boston: Loring, Publisher. Pittsburgh: Henry Miner, Fifth street. Price, 75 cents.

This is a charming work of fiction, decidedly in advance of the literary trash which has been foisted upon the people from time to time.

A Novel Spittoon.

An individual who is known in the limited circle of his friends as Thomas Hilland appeared before Alderman Humbert on Saturday, and stated on oath that a certain Jennie Thompson, a resident of Crawford street, in the Seventh ward, had maliciously converted an elegant castor hat, the property of Thomas, into a spittoon for herself and half a dozen of her disreputable companions. That the fair Jennie was arrested and brought before the magistrate where she was made acquainted with the nature of the accusation charged against her. Instead of showing signs of repentance, the accused broke out into peals of immoderate laughter, and declared as soon as her merriment would permit utterance, that she had only done as the deponent stated for a good joke, and that she had no malicious intent in so doing. Notwithstanding this declaration, Jennie was unable to give bail in $500 for her appearance at a hearing to be had in the case on Wednesday next.

Indecent Assault.

Margaret McIntyre came to the office of Alderman Donaldson on Saturday, and made oath against Samuel Burkehart for an indecent assault upon her person. The deponent states on Friday evening last, while returning from a dancing party with Burkehart, he caught hold of and disarranged her clothing, and made other demonstrations that led her to suppose that he intended to do her violence, when she broke away from his grasp and pursued the remainder of her journey homeward alone. Her ungallant escort has been arrested and held to bail for a hearing to-day.

The Ring Robbers Committed.—A hearing was had on Saturday morning in the case of John Grogan and Alfred Wilson, charged with having stolen the two diamond rings from the store of Johnson & Scott, on Tuesday evening last. The evidence at the hearing was sufficient to warrant the holding of the accused for trial, and in default of $1,000 bail each they were committed to jail to answer the charge of robbery at Court.

A Negro Accidentally Shoots Himself.—A negro accidentally shot himself with a revolver at Pithole, on Tuesday. A physician was called to attend him, and began by examining the revolver instead of the patient. In doing so, the weapon was again discharged, wounding him a second time. As there are only two negroes in Pithole, the accident was very near reducing the "colored population" by one-half.

EARLY TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Chief Justice Chase's Interview with the President—The Delay in the Trial of Jeff. Davis.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The *World's* Washington special says: A denial is furnished of the story that Chief Justice Chase had an audience with the President last night, relative to the question of extending universal amnesty to the South, in return for impartial suffrage. His interview related to the causes for the delay in the trial of Jeff. Davis. Judge Chase was not present last night with the Cabinet as stated.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: Chief Justice Chase is at the White House again this morning, in consultation with the President upon the subject of the compromise measures which the leaders of both the principal parties are now urging upon Mr. Johnson. The compromise is said to consist in offering to the people of the South general amnesty, in consideration of their accepting universal suffrage with a qualification, either of property or intelligence. It is believed that this measure will be well received by all parties. The President seems inclined to give the subject a fair and full consideration.

The *Times'* Washington special says: Chief Justice Chase was again with the President last night, and remained with him till a late hour, interchanging views with Mr. Johnson in relation to the proposition mentioned in my last night's dispatch, proposing general amnesty in consideration for qualified suffrage.

Governor Swann and several members of Congress were also in waiting for an interview with the President, but the whole evening being spent in the consultation with Justice Chase, the rest of the visitors failed to see Mr. Johnson. The amnesty suffrage proposition meets with almost general approbation from the representatives of all parties here assembled.

The Cabinet meeting to-day was attended by all the members with the exception of the Attorney General, who is on a visit to New York. The meeting lasted several hours.

FROM NEW YORK.

Damage to Wharves and Piers—Building Blown Down—New York Excise Law—Convicted of Murder—Trial of Bastice.

NEW YORK, November 17.—The storm which prevailed on Thursday night and yesterday, may prove very damaging in its effects. The wharves and piers were seriously injured. One hundred feet of the wharf at the foot of Clarkson street gave way and fell in. The roof of a building in process of erection, in Brooklyn, was blown down, and crushed through a dwelling house. Nobody injured.

In the Supreme Court Chambers yesterday, Judge Sutherland decided that the discretion of the Board of Excise, in granting tavern licences, was absolute and final, and that the court would not interfere to compel them to produce evidence to show upon what ground they had refused a license to persons of improper character.

The trial of Jerry O'Brien for the murder of Kate Smith, was completed in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The jury rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree.

The trial of Bratne, the alleged pirate of the Chesapeake, was begun for the term yesterday, in the Courts of Brooklyn, on account of the inaccessibility of witnesses.

LATE MEXICAN NEWS.

Maximilian Gone Back to the Capital—Bazaine Threatens to Arrest Bizaine—General Aranda Marching on Durango—Juarez Declines to Saddle the French Debt.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The *Herald* has the following from Vera Cruz of the 1st inst.:

Maximilian is on his way back to the capital. It is rumored that Marshal Bazaine sent him word that if he attempted to leave Mexico without permission he would be placed in arrest, and that he also ordered the commander of the Austrian brigade Dondolo, not to let Maximilian embark on his vessel.

The *Herald's* Chihuahua correspondence of October 23d, says: President Juarez is sanguine of the speedy evacuation of the French invaders.

General Aranda was marching on Durango with one thousand men, receiving already fifteen hundred men engaged in besieging that place.

Juarez declares that he will never consent to saddle the debt on the country.

The *Herald's* Havana correspondence of the 10th, says: General Miramon has arrived on his way to Mexico, having obtained the necessary permission from Maximilian.

Relief for the Quebec Sufferers.

QUEBEC, November 17.—The Mayor has received another cable message from Manchester, England, saying that a thousand blankets will be sent by the next steamer.

MEETING NOTICES.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD ANNUAL MEETING.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Co. for the purpose of meeting a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their office, corner of Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, on the FIRST MONDAY, 3d day of December next, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

JNO H. PAGE, JR.,
Secretary and Treasurer.

no16:65

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
ALLEGHENY, PA., November 16th, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of

SIX PER CENT.

Out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith, Government tax paid.

no16:65 J. P. KRAMER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Nov. 8th, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS upon each share of the Capital Stock, out of the earned profits of expired risks of the last six months, free of Government and State taxes, payable to Stockholders on and after the 13th inst.

WM. P. HERBERT,
no7:n13 Secretary.

PROFESSIONAL.

B. F. BROWN,

LATE

Local Claim Agent.

U. S. SAN. COM.,

Office, No. 67 Fourth Street,

(SECOND FLOOR.)

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pensions, Bounties, and Arrear of Pay Promptly Collected

No charge made until claims are settled, and then but a moderate fee.

my22:b29

WM. A. SHINN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

No. 130 Fourth St., opposite Wilkins Hall.

Particular attention given to the collection of accounts, bills, notes, &c.

Corresp ndents in New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia; Redfield, Bellefonte; Reed and Ingersoll, Indianapolis, Ind: Morgantown, W. Va.; Utica, N. Y., and elsewhere.

no19:69

H. G. MACKRELL ..... G. M. COMBS.

MACKRELL & McCOMBS,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

No. 69 Grant Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

my24:b25

JOHN A. STRAIN.

ALDERMAN,

Ex-Officio, Justice of the Peace

AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,

Office, 112 Fifth St. opposite Cathedral,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Acknowledgments, Depositions and all Legal Business executed with promptness and dispatch. my19:81

WILLIAM JANCEY, NOTARY PUBLIC, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, AND REAL ESTATE AGENT. Office, corner of Butler and Diamond streets, Lawrenceville.

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, the Collection of Rents, and the preparation and acknowledgement of all kinds of Legal Conveyances.

WILLIAM JANCEY,
Justice of the Peace and Notary Public.

my26:b88

EUSTACE S. MORROW,

ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,

72 Pennsylvania Avenue,

Foot of the Extension and opposite Chatham Street

my22:n96

CHATHAM T. EWING,

Attorney at Law,

No. 69 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Commissioner for Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, Missouri and other States. my18:n59

MANHOOD: How Lost! How RESTORED—*Just Published, in sealed envelope. Price, six cents.* A Lecture on the Natural Treatment, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions Sexual Impotency, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the GREEN BOOK, &c.

"A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers."

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4,586.

Also, Dr Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. au22,25 d&wT

LEATHER BELTING.

CHESSMAN & CLARK, No. 11 OHIO STREET, near the Penitentiary, Allegheny City, manufacturers of every description of Patent stretched, Cemented and Riveted OAK TANNED LATHER BELTING, BELTS made to order and repaired at short notice. Particular attention paid to Belts for Rolling Mills and heavy works. All work warranted. Orders respectfully solicited. jy20:d74

THE CELEBRATED STEEL TOOTH HAY RAKES. "Prairie Bird" and "Meadow Lark" are manufactured only at the DUQUESNE WORKS, near the Penitentiary, Allegheny City.

HAY Forks, spring and Plain Wagons, Wheelbarrows and Trucks of every style, made of the best material, at short notice, and warranted.

ja12 COLUMBUS COLEMAN.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE QUEEN! THE QUEEN!

THE QUEEN OF

HAIR RESTORERS!

MRS. WINSLOW'S QUEEN HAIR RESTORER is QUEEN, both only in NAME, but in VIRTUES.

Is the Best Hair Restorer ever offered to the Public.

An infallible RESTORER and PRESERVER of the Hair if faithfully applied.

It is no Hair Dye.

It acts directly upon the roots of the hair changing grey hair to its original life color; arresting premature decay and falling out of the hair; eradicating scurf and dandruff; and curing all humors of the scalp.

It will change dry and wiry hair to soft and luxuriant tresses.

It imparts a delightful fragrance to the hair.

In short, if you wish to restore your hair, as in youth, and retain it through life use

MRS. WINSLOW'S QUEEN HAIR RESTORER.

Price $1 per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Wholesale Agents.

my30:b92

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

☞ WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard, and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers, in the best manner, and warrant the material to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans; and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. jy6:d

☞ LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL AND SMELTING WORKS.

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Round and Bottoms, Spelter Solder. Also, importers and dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand, Tinners' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 146 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh. Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my19:d&wly

☞ PITTSBURGH SAW WORKS,

HUBBARD, RHO & CO., Manufacturers of PATENT GROUND CIRCULARS, warranted CAST STEEL SAWS, of every description, Mill, Valley, Cross-Cut, Gang, and all other varieties.

All kinds of KNIVES and SPRINGS made from Steel Cast Steel, Shear Steel, Spring Steel, BEARING KNIVES, &c.

☞ Warehouse and Works, corner WATER and SHORT STREETS, Pittsburgh.

Particular attention paid to re-toothing, gumming and straightening Circular Saws also, repairing of all kinds. Punching and Drilling done at reasonable rates. feb6:58

☞ ROBINSON, REA & CO., (Successors to ROBINSON, MEANS & MILLER,)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Founders & Machinists, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions, Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Sole manufacturers of FAHLY'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers.

☞ REMEDIAL INSTITUTE FOR SPECIAL CASES, No. 14 BOND STREET, NEW YORK.—Full information, with the highest professional references, also, a New Illustrated Pamphlet, for gentlemen only, sent free. ☞ Be sure and send for them, as many quacks who advertise as physicians are generally impostors, without references to a stranger should be trusted. Enclose a stamp for postage, and direct to DR. LAWRENCE, No. 14 BOND STREET, NEW YORK. no16:m3

☞ MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men, also, Diseases and Abuses which prostrate the Energies of Life and Manhood, will be sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address, Dr. J. KILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. ja2:m6

☞ ALL NAUSEOUS MEDICINES taken without taste or smell, by using DUNBAR, DICK & CO.'S SOFT CAPSULES. The best in use. Sold by Druggists generally. nov9:m61

BANKS AND BANKERS.

BANKING HOUSE.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

Bankers,

No. 57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES

Bought and Sold On Commission.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

INCLUDING

United States Sixes of 1881;
Do. 5-20's;
Do. Fives of 10-40's;
Do. Seven-Thirties;
Do. Certificate of Indebtedness.

Orders and Vouchers bought or collected, jalsly

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,

No. 65 Fourth Street,

CHARTERED IN 1855.

Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, also on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Deposits received of all sums of not less than One Dollar, and a dividend of the profits declared twice a year, in June and December. Interest has been declared semi-annually in June and December since the Bank was organized, at the rate of six per cent. a year.

Interest, if not drawn out, is placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bears the same interest from the first days of June and December, compounding twice a year without trouble to the depositor to call, or even to present his pass book. At this rate money will double in less than twelve years.

Books containing the Charter, Rules and Regulations, furnished gratis, on application at the office.

PRESIDENT—GEORGE ALBREE.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

John G. Backofen, A. M. Pollock, M.D.,
James Herdman, Robert Robb,
James Hay, John H. Shoenberger,
James B. D. Meeds, James Park,
Isaac M. Pennock, Alexander Speer,
Christian Yeager.

TRUSTEES:

Wm. J. Anderson, James D. Kelly,
Cairns Martin, Henry Lynch,
John C. Bindley, Peter A. Mashler,
George Black, John Marshall,
Hill Burgwin, Wager Swayne,
Alonzo A. Carrier, John B. McFadden,
Charles A. Colton, James Park,
Wm. Douglass, Henry L. Ringwalt,
John Evans, Wm. E. Schmidt,
John Flemming, Joseph Woodwell,
William S. Haven, William Vankirk,
Peter H. Hunker, Wm. P. Weyman,
Richard Hays, Isaac Whittier.

TREASURER—CHARLES A. COLTON.
SECRETARY—JAS. H. D. MEEDS. jy1:m

HOTELS.

LA PIERRE HOUSE,

Philadelphia.

The subscribers having leased this favorite House it has been REFITTED AND REFURNISHED IN AN ELEGANT MANNER, and is now prepared with the most perfect appointments for the reception of guests. The first position among first-class Hotels will be maintained in the future, as in the past.

BAKER & FARLEY.

GRANT HOUSE,

C. M. SEELY, Prop'r,

Corner of Isabella and Federal Streets,

Near the Suspension Bridge,

my19:n80 ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

REMOVAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED have removed the office of the HOPE OIL WORKS from 35 Market street, Pittsburgh, to their Works on CARSON STREET Brownstown, where they can hereafter be found.

Post-office Address 836, Pittsburgh.

oc7:n98 DUNCAN & WILLIAMS

MONEY LOAN OFFICE, NO. 151 SMITHFIELD STREET, corner of Sixth, Pittsburgh.

Money Loaned on Silver Plates, Guns, Pistols, Diamonds, Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches, Clothing, and valuable articles of every description.

The goods cannot be delivered without a ticket. Not accountable in case of fire or robbery.

Goods of every description for sale at low rates. EMANUEL DREVY.

jly14:n95

KNABE & CO.'S GREAT

UNRIVALLED PIANO FORTES.

PRINCE & CO.'S world-renowned AUTOMATIC ORGANS AND MELODEONS. Over Forty Thousand now in use. Splendid new stock just received by CHARLOTTE BLUME, 43 Fifth street.

GEO. F. SCHUCHMAN & CO.,

PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS,

The ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS. Business Cards, Letter Heads, Bonds, Labels, Circulars, Show Cards, Diplomas, Portraits, Views, Certificates of Deposits, Invitation Cards, &c., &c. Nos. 72 and 74 Third st., Pittsburgh. se1:1:84

TO LET.—The owner of the BUSINESS CORNER IN THIS CITY

Intends to build next spring. The stand is suitable for a bank or any other public institution. Parties wishing to secure such a place will please address no11:n96 BOX 4097, PHILADELPHIA, P. O.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A Farm of about 58 acres in Union Township, Allegheny county, Pa., situate about four miles from the city on the Washington Pike. The improvements are a large two-story brick dwelling House with L moves, a two-story Spring House, a Carriage House, a large Lumber House, a No. 1 Frame Bank Barn, with stabling sufficient for 50 head of cattle. There is a fine Young Orchard, comprising about 12 acres, stocked with the best varieties of fruit trees. It is all underlaid with coal. The land is in a high state of cultivation, well watered, fences good, and wooded, admirably for dairy or gardening purposes.

Also, 173 acres adjoining the above, with a good Frame House, Carriage House, good Spring House and other out-buildings; with a good Orchard in fine bearing condition. This piece is also all underlaid with coal.

Also, 12 acres adjoining the above, unimproved, for sale now. This piece is also all underlaid with coal.

The above three pieces of property lie between the Little Saw Mill Run and Steubenville Railroads, and the coal can be reached easily from either road. The coal alone is worth all that is asked for the entire property.

Also Farm of 173 acres, situate in St. Clairtown-ship, Westmoreland county, Pa., immediately on the line of the Penna. Railroad. The improvements are a two-story Frame House with five rooms and good cellar, a large Frame Bank Barn, with sheds and other out-buildings. There is on the place a good Young Apple Orchard; 120 acres cleared, balance in good timber fencing principally good, well watered underlaid with coal and limestone; convenient to churches, mills, schools and blacksmith shops, together with the personal property such as stock, implements, grain in the ground, &c. Possession given immediately.

Also, Farm of 53 acres, situated in Chartiers township, Allegheny county, Pa., about 8½ miles from the city, near the line of the Steubenville R. R., and within one-half mile of a station; 30 acres of the best of creek bottom land, and in a high state of cultivation; 23 acres of meadow and pasture. The fencing is generally good. The soil is No. 1, and well adapted for gardening. The attention of those wishing to embark in the business will call at once and secure a good bargain, as this is a rare chance.

Also, Farm of 95 acres, situate in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., on the Monongahela river, about one mile from the Borough of Elizabeth. The soil is of good quality. The improvements are a farm house with six rooms, a good bath and other out buildings; fencing good; about 30 acres of coal. Churches, schools and mills very convenient. Possession immediately.

Also, the best Farm in Elizabeth township, containing about 90 acres, lying on the Monongahela river immediately below Lock No. 3, on which is erected a large two-story brick dwelling, one log and one frame bank barn, corn crib, wagon shed, brick spring house, granary, work shop, &c.; about 35 acres of above is first quality river bottom; the balance being limestone land, and underlaid with coal, and about 20 acres of it in coal. There are two orchards of apple trees, in good bearing condition; peach, pear, plum trees and grape vines, &c. The land is well adapted for gardening purposes, being a short distance from the thriving Borough of Elizabeth, affording a ready market for all the products. The property will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms.

Also, A Farm of 96 acres, situated in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., about one mile from Lock No. 3, on Monongahela river. Improvements are two frame houses, one a tenant farm, spring house and other outbuildings. The land is of the best quality. The above will be sold at very low figures.

For further particulars, enquire of

J. D. TOWER,
no7 Real Est te Agent, 164 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—The beautiful and

SUBSTANTIAL MANSION AND GROUNDS

Owned and occupied by WILLIAM BAGALEY, Esq., situated on Western Avenue in

ALLEGHENY CITY.

The house is a model of architectural beauty, and combines every appliance for comfort and luxury. It is built of Pressed Brick and trimmed with Brown Stone, hall floors laid in encaustic tile, plate glass windows, and in every minute detail in construction throughout complete.

THE GROUNDS

Are ample (nearly four acres) and beautifully ornamented with Shrubbery, Shade Trees and Flowers. All the out-buildings are finished in a style corresponding with the mansion.

The locality is unexceptionable, being free from smoke of the cities, and the view from the house extensive.

Full particulars furnished on application to

R. S. BRYAN,
Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,
57 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.)

FOR SALE—160 Ac es of Land in Washington county. We have two lots, containing each 80 acres cleared, balance in timber; good house, good barn, water handy, large orchard, school and meeting house within half a mile. Also, one lot of 100 acres, on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad. Price $5 per acre.

4 Acres in Bonkerville, 3 miles back of Temperanceville, on which there are three tenant houses of 2 rooms each, and one frame house of four rooms, all in good condition.

140 Acres of Land for $2,000, situate in Sinking Valley, about 10 miles from Pittsburgh, on the road by the Sinking Valley Road. The advantages of this property are numerous, and by calling on us we can give full particulars.

95 Acres, 50 acres of which is underlaid with coal, situate in Upper Burrell Township, on the Shenkenville Road; improvements, good Frame House, six rooms, good Bank Barn; about 700 Fruit trees, all in bearing; 2 springs, and never-failing stream of water on the premises.

35 Acres in Union Township, on the Washington Pike, three miles from the city.

24 Acres in Scott Township, six miles out on the old Washington Pike.

15 Acres in Re

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

Arrival of the City of Boston—Foreign News by Mail—Extracts from Foreign Papers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The steamer City of Boston, from Liverpool on the 7th and Queenstown on the 8th, arrived here this morning, bringing a deputation on the subject of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway through Nicaragua. They had waited on the Prime Minister at the Treasury. Lord Derby said that this undertaking appeared to be a most important international one. He strongly advised the Deputation to bring the matter at once before the Foreign Office, and said that in the meantime he would bring it before his colleagues.

The *Star* says: Rumor has it that the Government are arranging a brilliant plan for the hailing of Reformers in the coming session. A Reform scheme of some sort or other will, it is said, be shaped out on the table, the Government generously offering the House a full opportunity of considering it by undertaking not to proceed with it until the following session.

NEW YORK, November 18.—The following extracts are from late foreign papers:

MILAN, November 6.—The *Perseverance*, of this evening, states that the elections which have just taken place in the province of Trentino for deputies to the Tyrolez Diet have all resulted in the return of members favorable to the union of the Tyrol with Italy. These Deputies, it further adds, have declared their intentions not to sit in the Tyrolez Diet. The inhabitants of Trentino have sent an address to the Venetians to be present on the occasion of the entry of King Victor Emmanuel into Venice.

PARIS, November 7.—The negotiations for the apportionment of the Pontifical debt was still being carried on in this city, and it was hoped that they will shortly be brought to a conclusion satisfactory to all parties.

The negotiations for a Treaty of Commerce between France and Austria, which have been opened, will shortly be continued in Vienna. It is believed that they will have a favorable issue.

The *Moniteur Du Soier* says: The Mexican Government, so far from entertaining feelings of anxiety or hesitation, is resolutely bent on forcing or carrying out energetically the task undertaken by the Emperor Maximilian.

DRESDEN, November 7.—All the Saxon troops in this city, with the exception of two hundred of each battalion, have been dismissed on furlough. Of the troops, one thousand have been sent home.

BERLIN, NOV. 17.—The North German *Gazette* of this evening, commenting on the political programme of Baron Von Beust, Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, says if Austria has indeed resolved to an exclusively defensive policy she should at once avoid every step likely to create disquietude among other powers.

The *Times* says: The general result of the late experimental cruise of the British Ironclad Squadron is satisfactory. The squadron included nine iron-clads and all the varieties of the fleet, and they successfully kept at sea for a month during the autumnal equinox, showing good weatherly qualities and high rates of speed, and it is claimed that the vessels represent a combination of merits not possessed by the ironclads of foreign States.

The *Monteur D'armee* publishes an article upon inferences drawn by Paris journals relative to the proposed re-organization of the Imperial Guard. It says: The National Guard will be anything but a reserve. Above all it is necessary to have an army before the formation of a reserve. Five effective corps, or four hundred thousand men is a proper establishment, and will not therefore be reduced. The object of the Commission appointed to report on this question will be to discover the best means of constituting a reserve, that will be always available, more considerably and better instructed and exercised than in the present. Such an institution will not permit any reduction in the war budget, but on the contrary will necessitate some sacrifices indispensable for honor and security of country.

A dispatch of the 9th from Trieste, says the intelligence received here from Miramar states that the general health of the Empress Charlotte is improving, and that the unimaginary fears which her Majesty's friends had entertained lately have diminished and partially disappeared. It has, however, been decided, as a measure of precaution, that the seclusion in which the Empress has lived since her arrival at Miramar shall be continued for the present.

PRUSSIA.—The new Prussian *Gazette* contradicts a rumor that changes would shortly be effected in the Prussian Cabinet.

A Vienna telegram of November 4th says: Baron Von Buest, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, has addressed a circular dispatch to Austrian representatives abroad, in which he declares that he considers it desirable to have separated from his political antecedents from the day on which, in accordance with the imperial will, he became an Austrian. In his new position he will bear with him nothing but testimony of the regard of the deeply honored Prince whom he is conscious of having served faithfully and with zeal. At the commencement of my new career especially, proceeds Baron Von Beust, it would be imputing to me a strange forgetfulness of my duty, to doubt in the capability of entering without any feelings whatever of partiality or prejudice, from which I feel myself to be entirely free.

The Ministerial Circular instructs the Austrian Foreign Representatives to incidentally communicate these views to the Governments to which they are accredited during any conversations in which the subject might be broached. Baron Von Beust declares in conclusion, that the Imperial Government will remain faithful to the peaceful and conciliatory policy it has at all times pursued, but that if the unfortunate issue of the late war imposes that attitude upon the country as a necessity, the same reason renders it more than ever a duty on the part of the Government, jealously to uphold the dignity of the Empire.

A Vienna telegram of the 5th says: The following are the chief points of the proposed reform of Austrian military organization: Universal liability to military service; the army to be supplied with breech loading arms; simplification of commission regulations; new mode of system and prompt examination of all military accounts; the improvement of educational institutions for the army; the formation of officers' schools; strict examination for those aspiring to become officers and staff officers; a new law of promotion; changes in the organization of general staff; reform of military penal laws; alleviation of the burdens of the public Treasury by a considerable reduction in the number of officers, and the partial cessation of promotions and special ordinances with regard to furloughs and removal from active service.

The Vienna *Gazette* advocates the necessity for the sale of State lotteries.

There was considerable excitement at Pesth. It was asserted that a majority of the Hungarian Diet has determined not to discuss affairs common to Austria and Hungary in the Austrian Diet, until a Hungarian Ministry had been appointed.

A Venetian deputation had been received with great enthusiasm and state at Turin. Upon representing the result of the Plebiscitum from the Venetian deputation, Victor Emanuel said: "This day is the proudest of my life. Eighteen years ago my father proclaimed from this city the war of independence; and to-day you bring to me manifestations of the popular will. Venetian providence which unites with Italy, and declare my father's wish to be accomplished, you confirm by this solemn act what Venetia did up to 1848, and has maintained up to the present day, with admirable constancy and abnegation. I therefore pay a grateful tribute to those generous people, who ogjected their faith in the desires of their country, by every kind of sacrifice and by their blood. To-day foreign dominion ceases forever; Italy is constituted. If not complete, Italians must now defend and make her; the great iron crown is also restored to Italy, but to that crown I prefer, the one that is dear to me, made by the love of my people.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Disbursements of the Treasury—National Bank Note Circulation—Fractional Currency—False Rumor—Land Office Returns—Indian Affairs—Internal Revenue Circulars.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 17.—In the case of a soldier detached as a clerk in the War Department, the Second Comptroller has decided that payment of bounty, maturing while so detailed, cannot be made, as extra pay was received during such duty.

The disbursements of the Treasury this week, on account of the War, Navy and Interior Departments, were as follows: War Department, $169,126; Navy Department, $838,127; Interior Department, $568,900; total, $1,575,703. The amount of National Bank Notes issued was $978,955, making the total now in circulation $277,965,050. The amount that holds securities as follows: For circulating notes, $245,291,400; for deposits of public monies with designated depositories, $23,423,350; total, $278,715,750. The amount of fractional currency received from the Printing Bureau, during the week, was $455,410; forwarded to the National Banks and Assistant Treasurers, $477,675; redeemed, $42,263,431.

The statement that the banking house of Rittenhouse, Fowler & Co., of this city, has lost $30,000 by the breaking up of the Johnson Executive Committee, is incorrect. On the contrary the Executive Committee have a large surplus to their credit.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received returns showing that during the month of October public lands were disposed of in the Saginaw, Michigan, to the amount of 46,965 acres; Grand Rapids, 9,144; Junction City, Kansas, 60,340; Duluth, Minnesota, 13,060; total, 129,509. The greater portion of the land was taken for actual settlement. The cash sales amounted to $19,351. Governor Cummings, of Colorado, has arrived in this city, and will present his reports of the dispositions of the Indian tribes in the vicinity of that territory. There does not seem to be any danger of the Interdicted war with the Utes, which had been apprehended and for the fear of which a call had been made upon the Government for troops to preserve order on that frontier. Every indication points to peace during the winter.

The Internal Revenue has issued a circular, concerning the law and regulations concerning the purchase and use of internal revenue stamps. It is stated, among other things, that arrangements have been made with the American Photo-type company, of New York, to print internal revenue stamps upon bank checks, and other instruments which may be furnished them by various parties for that purpose. Any proprietor of an article named in schedule C may furnish a design, if approved, will be engraved by the Government engraver, at the cost of the proprietor.

England Withdraws Her Diplomatic Representative from Saxony.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The London *Times* remarks: We understand that Her Majesty's Government have determined to withdraw their diplomatic representative from the Court of Saxony, and to break up the establishment of the British Legation at Dresden. The incorporation of the Saxon Kingdom in the Prussian monarchy is thus formally recognized, and one more independent State vanishes from the map of Europe.

Excursionists on a Buffalo Hunt.

ST. LOUIS, November 17.—Several Philadelphia gentlemen, who accompanied the Union Pacific Railway excursionists to Fort Riley, some days ago, returned last night from a buffalo hunt, sixty five miles beyond Fort Ellsworth, a count one hundred and fifty miles west of Fort Riley. They will go on an excursion to Pilot Knob and Iron Mountain on Monday, and start home on Tuesday morning.

FROM AUSTRIA.

The Would-be-Assassin of the Emperor—Proposed Minister of Finance—Prince Metternich—Admiral Teget Coming to America.

NEW YORK, November 17.—Late foreign advices state that it is asserted that the man who made an attempt upon the life of the Emperor, Francis Joseph, is a religious fanatic, who had taken a most prominent in the popular demonstrations against the Jesuits, which have recently taken place in Bohemia. He was also one of a deputation which waited upon the Governor of Bohemia, to demand the expulsion of the Jews, stating that otherwise the Bohemians would turn protestants. The deputation had been dismissed by the Governor, with evident marks of disapprobation.

M. De Bosse, former Minister of Finance, in the Netherlands, who recently went to Vienna to represent the interests of the Dutch capitalists, who have large amounts invested in the Austrian funds, is stated to have been invited to a Cabinet Council, and to have been offered the portfolio of Austrian finance.

It is asserted that Prince Metternich will enter the Austrian Cabinet after having given his adhesion to the programme of Baron Von Beust, the guiding feature of which is said to be alliance between Austria, Italy and France.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 17.—A letter has been received here stating that Admiral Teget, of the Austrian navy, who is on a leave of absence, is shortly to leave Europe for a visit to this country. The Admiral is the hero of the battle of Lissa, the first ironclad fight of Europe.

Stupendous Distillery Frauds.

NEW YORK, November 17.—The Government Revenue officials in Brooklyn are investigating a series of frauds of a stupendous character, which have been perpetrated on the Revenue in the business of distilling whisky and alcohol. A short time ago two distilleries were seized, one in Ellisville, Long Island, and the other in Brooklyn, both owned by a German named Bohna, and Angus being at the head. The matter was compromised with Government by the payment of $145,000 for the release of the distilleries. The owners then went to work assiduously to manufacture burning fluid, on which there is no duty; but the Government detectives have been watching them closely, and yesterday these distilleries, as well as two others in New York and one in New Jersey, owned by the same company, were seized.

It appears that the manufacture of burning fluid was a shame that alcohol was distilled and then mixed with about ten per cent. of spirits of turpentine, and other drugs, which gave it the appearance of burning fluid. In this condition it was taken from the distillery and by a simple chemical process the turpentine and other mixtures were afterwards taken from the casks and the remainder was alcohol, worth four dollars per gallon. In each gallon the Government had been defrauded two dollars. It is calculated that during the last thirty days that the firm has been engaged in this business, its members have cleared $400,000.

Another kind of a worse character had come to light in Brooklyn. A special commissioner from Washington will investigate the matter. In this case, a former Government detective is charged with having formed a ring, composed of United States Detectives and officials connected with the collection department, by which a large number of distilleries have been run without paying any revenue to the Government for two years past. The principal operator in the matter is reported to have made over a million and a half of dollars during the time he has been engaged in it.

The President and Chief Justice Chase.

NEW YORK, November 17.—The *Post's* Washington special says: Conflicting rumors are afloat respecting Mr. Chase's second interview with the President, in which it is said that the question of impartial suffrage was discussed, but all the statements thus far made, are speculations and unworthy of credence, as neither Mr. Chase nor the President has communicated a word concerning the conversation. All that is known is that three or four individuals, Democrats and Republicans, have advised the President to recommend impartial suffrage to the South in his message.

RIVER NEWS.

The river rose steadily during Friday night and Saturday, but yesterday it commenced to recede, and last evening there was but little over nine feet in the channel. The weather yesterday was clear and cloudy at intervals, though very favorable for the coal men, who succeeded in getting out a considerable amount of coal.

The Kate Robinson left St. Louis for Pittsburgh on Friday, with a full cargo, and a fair trip of people. The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Saturday says:

We understood that Captain Packard would leave for Pittsburgh to superintend the completion of the machinery of the Great Republic. This is a mistake, as the low pressure machinery of his splendid steamer was designed, and will be completed by Hartupee, the famous Pittsburgh mechanic and engine builder.

The Cumberland river was rising at Nashville on Friday last, with three feet in the channel.

The Quickstep left for Cincinnati on Saturday a little behind time, with a good freight list, and a few passengers. The Grey Eagle left on time for Parkersburg, and the Bayard follows to-day, leaving promptly at noon.

Cap. Geo. N. Baker and his brother W. H. Baker, have parcnased and taken charge of the Sherman, now lying at our levee—price, private. Until recently Geo. N. Baker and his brother has charge of the office. Owing to the change in ownership, she was unable to get off on the day expected, but a tow will positively leave for St. Louis to-day, and passengers and shippers should bear this fact in mind.

The new steamer Glendale, Capt. J. H. Hare, is next in turn for St. Louis after the Sherman, and will at once commence business. The veteran Captain James Melion, late of the Emperor, takes charge of the office of the Glendale.

The Armenia, Captain A. C. McCallum, will leave for New Orleans on Tuesday, and the Kenton, Frank Marratta, is next in turn after the Armenia.

The Bayard, Capt. Geo. D. Moore, is the regular packet for Parkersburg to-day, leaving promptly at noon.

A large number of towboats got off for different points below on Saturday and Sunday with coal. We have but quite a number of coal boat trestles recently, and while it is a shame that alcohol was distilled and then mixed with about ten per cent. of spirits of turpentine, and other drugs, which gave it the appearance of burning fluid. In this condition it was taken from the distillery and by a simple chemical process the turpentine and other mixtures were afterwards taken from the casks and the remainder was alcohol, worth four dollars per gallon. In each gallon the Government had been defrauded two dollars. It is calculated that during the last thirty days that the firm has been engaged in this business, its members have cleared $400,000.

The Camella, Capt. J. L. Lytle, is filling up steadily for Nashville.

A large number of tow boats left for Oil City during Friday and Saturday, and those that left on Thursday ought to back here today. The passenger packet, Echo No. 3, left on Saturday evening.

Among others, the following boats were in port on Saturday: Grey Eagle, Bayard, Quickstep, Wauanita, Lorena, Armenia, Columbia, Camella, Amelia Poe, Glasgow, Glendale, Arabian, Sherman, Emma Graham and Silver Lake No. 3.

The Glasgow, Capt. Geo. W. Johnston, as will be seen by card, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis, leaving on Thursday next, and the Silver Lake No. 3, Capt. Todd, is now in turn for Cincinnati and Louisville, and will be ready to leave to-day or to-morrow.

The Argosy arrived at Cincinnati on Thursday, and the Lucita left there the same day for Pittsburgh. This boat has been in the Upper Missouri trade until recently, and is owned by Capt. J. T. Scruggs and others of this place. The Argosy, New State, and Leonora were advertised to leave Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Friday evening.

The Quickstep, on her recent up trip, made the run from Cincinnati to Gallipolis in twenty-one hours. The towboats Mary Savage and Hornet passed Gallipolis on Thursday, en route for Pittsburgh, and the old steamer Stephen Decatur has taken up her lodgings at the bone yard, at Jeffersonville.

Says the Cincinnati *Commercial* of Friday: The Flicker passed down on Wednesday, en route from Pittsburgh to New Orleans.

Captain Packard arrived from the Arkansas river yesterday, having delivered the Charleston safely to her new owners at Pine Bluff. Capt. Packard will leave for Pittsburgh to superintend the getting up of the machinery of the Great Republic.

The towboat Stella arrived at New Orleans on Wednesday of last week with one hundred and seventy thousand bushels of coal.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO, ST. LOUIS AND NEOKUK.—The splendid passenger steamer GLASGOW.....Capt. G. W. JOHNSON, will positively leave for the above and all intermediate ports, on THIS DAY, at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board. no18

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The fine steamer GENOALE.....Capt. JOHN H. HARE, Jas. Mellon, Clerk, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, on WEDNESDAY, at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to no19 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS.—The fine steamer SILVER LAKE NO. 3.....Capt. TODD, Williams for the above and all intermediate ports, on SATURDAY at 4 p. m.

For freight or pa sage apply on board or to no 5 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The splendid steamer SHERMAN.....Capt. J. L. CRANE, Wm. Bowman, Clerk, will leave for the above ports, on WEDNESDAY, 18th inst., at 4 p. m.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to no19 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR LOUISVILLE.—The splendid passenger steamer NORA.....Capt. DEVINNEY, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on THIS DAY, at 11 M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to no19 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

PEOPLE'S LINE.—REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET between PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI.—The new and splendid steamer ARGONAUT, Capt. Louis Vandegrift; W. H. Scott, Clerk, leaves Cincinnati EVERY TUESDAY, at 12 o'clock M. Leaves Cincinnati EVERY FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock M.

For freight or pas sage apply on board. no18tf

FOR CAIRO, MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.—The fine steamer ARMENIA.....Capt. A. C. M'CALLUM, Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on THIS DAY, at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to oct1 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR EVANSVILLE AND NASHVILLE.—The fine steamer CAMELIA.....Capt. LYTLE, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, on THIS DAY, at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to no18 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR CINCINNATI.—The splendid side-wheel steamer QUICKSTEP.....Capt. S. BARR, Jr., Phil. Bowles, Clerk, will run as a REGULAR PACKET, as announced above, Sundays excepted.

For freight or passage apply on board or to no16 JAMES COLLINS, Agents.

WHEELING, MARIETTA AND PARKERSBURG PACKET.—The splendid passenger steamer BAYARD.....Capt. GEORGE MOORE, Leaves Pittsburgh MONDAY AND THURSDAY.....at 12 o'clock A. M. Leaves Parkersburg TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.....at 2 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board. se18tf

PH. R. MERTZ,

Banker and Broker,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

All descriptions of Government Bonds bought and sold on liberal terms.

London and Continental Exchange sold at New York rates.

Gold, Silver and Coupons bought at highest rates, and Gold Drafts issued on New York.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY, November 17, 1866.

The New York quotations, as will be seen by the dispatches received at Robinson, McClean & Co's. Banking House, show there is trouble in the Eastern markets. Gold is nearly two per cent below yesterday's quotations. Governments, the slowest to yield to a money pressure, is off from 1 to 1½ per cent, while the entire Railway list has suffered a much heavier decline. Fort Wayne has fallen five per cent during the week, some others quite as much, while Chicago and Northwestern has fallen from 6½ on the first of the month, to 4½—to-day's quotation. The decline in gold alone is not sufficient to account for so severe a tumble. Secretary McCulloch is evidently picking up and putting away Greenbacks, while at the same time he is determined to make a hard push as soon as Congress convenes, for more power to contract than he now has. Our private dispatches agree in nearly every particular with the regular Board telegram, and are as follows: Gold, 141¾; U.S. 1881 Bonds, 113½; Five-Twenties, '62, 108¼; do '64, 106½; do '65, 106¾; New Bonds, July issue, 108¼; 1st series Seven-Thirties, 105; do 2d and 3d, 105¼; Michigan Southern Railroad, 82½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 84½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 105½; Erie, 76½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 46; Chicago & Rock Island, 105½; Chicago & Northwestern 49½.

The local stock market without being active, was reasonably good throughout the week. Governments follow New York quotations closely. The difference between Five-Twenties of 1862 and those of 1865, as we predicted, has been growing less daily. The Brokers here to-day were paying from 1 to 1¼—bids from to-day were paying from 1 to 1¼—not enough to pay commission and express charges both ways. Bank shares firm. Gas, do, More inquiry for Insurance stocks. Railways, weak. Allegheny Valley Railroad shares offered at $55. Pennsylvania Railroad, 55¾@55¾. City and County Bonds but little inquired for, and are weaker in Philadelphia. Oils decidedly heavy. We report Lodonia 15½ bid—18 asked, Triumph $1 bid—market bare of stock. Maine, $2¾ bid—$3¼ asked—but little stock changing hands.

The rates for money sympathize with the demand east and west, and are plainly growing weaker. Bank paper 7 to 9; good commercial 10 to 12; No. 2 rates from 12 to 15.

—A case was tried in the New York Superior Court a few days since, before Judge Ingraham, in which a very important and interesting point was involved—what is a "cash sale." The following is a summary of the decision:

"The plaintiff is a merchant doing business in this city, and the defendants are merchants in Chicago. On the 15th of August one of the defendants bought a bill of goods of plaintiff amounting to $500. On the 17th, two days after, the defendants not having paid the bill, were served with a summons from the New York Supreme Court. The answer of the defendant was that the goods were bought on a credit of thirty days, which time the note sued upon expired when the suit was commenced, then not up in bar. On the trial the testimony of both parties was introduced. The main question seemed to be in his letter the sale was to be a "cash sale," in the sense which means pay before or "on delivery," or whether it was such a cash sale as, by the custom of different houses in this city, the indebtedness would be stood to be payed in ten, or, as with some, in thirty days. After hearing all the testimony provided by the case, the Judge (Ingraham) said he had not made out his case, and therefore directed that the complaint be dismissed."

—Says the Chicago *Tribune* of Friday:

The past week has been an inquiry market during the past week still continues, and the amount of unemployed currency is steadily yet slowly increasing. Some of the discount houses are beginning to offer money on choice paper, and all such offering is readily taken at the current rate—10 per cent. Grain paper does not seem to be in favor with the banks notwithstanding the abundance of money, and in all instances where such is discounted, ample margins are insisted on. There is no demand for Western exchange on account of the unsettled condition of the country, and the want of confidence in the stability of ruling prices. In the open market business is dull and prime commercial paper is scarcely passed at 12 per cent. Second class sells at 15 per cent per annum. There is plenty of money to be had on call at 7 per cent on Government securities.

—Says the New York *Tribune*, of Friday: The statements of railway managers about reduced operating expenses are not confirmed by results. Nearly all the leading roads like Erie, Michigan Southern, North Western and Cleveland and Pittsburgh. They are disproved by the fact that sound roads are reducing their dividends. The Illinois Central has reduced its semi-annual payment to 4 per cent, and its managers do not expect even so much. The Hudson River, oldest Onio roads have reduced their payments, and the managers of one of the most important Western roads states that railroad balance sheets at New York are by no worse than even prudent people expected.

—In reference to the conversion of compound legal-tenders, the New York *Times* says we have reason to believe that the process substantially ceased b efore the first of November. The Treasury has not been able to supply the five-twenty bonds faster than required by the holders of three-sixty-five Treasury Thirties, who, of course, have the preference; besides which the secretary is not disposed, with the command advantage of the unemployed bonds, to offer the same terms for compounds as when the bonds were selling at 108.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, November 17.—Flour dull. Wheat —Seller spring at $2.30; buyer do at $2.29; sales of white mixed at $2.37; amber, $2.41; No. 1 spring $2.18. Corn 70 to 68; sales at 69@70c for No. 2 mixed. Oats 36 to 37; 42@43c. Rye 90 to 96; sales at $1.10 for No. 2.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, November 17.—Cotton steadier; sales of 2,400 bales low middling at 31@32c; receipts, 2,900 bales. Sugar dull; sales of fair to prime, 13@13½c; inferior, 8@c; prime, 9@9½c; 1,500 hhds. Sterling 9. New York Exchange ¾@¾ premium. Freights unchanged.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, NOV. 17.—Flour quiet and easier. Wheat dull and lower. Corn lower. Receipts, 35,000 bush; opening at $1.10, and closing quiet at $1.07@1.08. Oats receipts, 40,000 bush; Ohio, 56c. Bar ey receipts, 8,000 bush. Rye quiet and nominal at $1.20.

San Francisco Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 16.—Wheat market dull and prices unchanged. Mining stocks generally excited. Ophir, 195; Belcher, 120; Chicago, 165; Choular Forest, 225; Gould & Curry, 260; Yellow Jacket, 325; Imperial, 120; Legal Tenders, 70.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Flour dull and declined 20@25c. Wheat steady, at $2,00 for No. 1, $1,70@1.78 for No. 2. Corn quiet and declined 3c, at 80@81 for No. 1, and 78@80 for No. 2. Provisions dull. Mess Pork $1,00 lower. Hogs firm, at 5@6¾.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, November 15.—Beef Cattle—The offerings at the stock yards this week amounted to 1650 head, against 1505 last week. Prices to-day ranged as follows: Sealawags and cows at $4, inferior and common oxen at $4,50@5,25, prime, $5@5,50 per per 100 lbs, but few at the latter rates. Stock cattle brought $5,50@6,50. The market closed dull, and prices 50c per 100 lbs lower than last week. Sheep—The supply was small, and the demand very light; prices ranged from 4½ to 5½c per lb gross. Hogs—Supply good this morning sales at 10@11,25 per 100 lbs net—A few primehogs sold a shade higher.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—November 17—2,000 bbls flour, H Bouquet, Geo Morris; 25 pkgs wooden ware, Haworth, McDonald & co; 1 car corn, D N Courtney; 100 bbls flour, J S Dilworth & co; 2 cars wheat, J H Longstreth & co; 200 bbls flour, Shomaker & Lang; 200 do do, John H Hise & co; 200 do do, Jas Gardiner & co; 1 car apples, Reid & Ritenour; 1 do metal, Lowis, Scott & Co; 1 car ore, Jas Wilkins, 1 bbl butter, Kirkpatrick, Bro & co; 100 bbls flour, Gregg & Clendening; 100 do do, S B Floyd & co; 100 do do, Smith, McDonald & co; 100 bbls whisky, G N Hoffstott; 1 car barley, Spencer & McKay; 1 do lumber, L Laughm; 45 tes lard, F Sellers & co; 51 sks rye, do; 2 bdls feathers, R B Cardell; 1 case tobacco, Irwin & Bro; 1 car metal, Nimick & co; 100 bbls flour, E Heazleton; 4 cars metal, J Painter & Son; 2 do do, Zug & co; 2 do do, Lloyd & Black; 1 do do, Singer, Nimick & Bair; 1 do do, Brown & co; 2 bbls apple butter, H Gerwig; 10 sks potatoes, H Rea jr; 142 bbls apples, 3 bdls cider, J McAlpin; 35 bbls cheese, H Rhodes & co; 40 do do, J Kerr; 100 do do, Shomaker & Lang; 44 sks potatoes, Porter, Aiken & Shepard; 1 car oats, 1 do corn, R Knox & Son; 50 bbls flour, Kirkpatrick & Herron.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R, November 17—1 car corn, J S Fewmyer & co; 150 bbls apples, E C Bostwick; 20 bags oats, Hall & Speer; 20 bags cornmeal, John Porterfield; 5 bbls apples, Thos Lowrie & Co; 2 barrels, 10 do corn, 27 do oats, S L McHenry; 15 bbls apples, R Robinson & co; 4 pkgs lard, 1 bbl eggs, Graff & Retter; 9 kgs butter, 11 bbls dry apple, Cook, Wilson & co; 3 bbls apples, Jas Marion; 1 car wheat, Ammon & Scott; 100 bbls flour, S Lindsay jr & co; 200 bbls flour, Shomaker & Lang; 2 cars corn, R Knox & Son; 1 do stone coal, Hogue & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, November 17.—2 cars wheat, Kennedy & Bro; 27 sks barley, A Morrow; 10 do do, S Neeley; 14 do oats, J F Cooper; 25 do do, H Davis; 1 car barley, M Hoeschmah; 1 do do, M Weil; 25 bgs flaxseed, Ewer & Hand ton; 115 sks corn, 58 do oats, Owens & Shinn.

PITTSBURGH AND OAKLAND GREENHOUSES.

JOHN E. & A. MURDOCH,

(John Murdoch, jr.,)

NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS, Pittsburgh, Pa., AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, the finest assortment stock of FRUIT GRAPE VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

Call for a Fall Circular.

Pittsburgh and Oakland Passenger Cars run to the Greenhouse every 15 minutes. 17:29:apl

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Financial Matters in New York.

NEW YORK, November 17.—Money market remains easy and the supply is abundant; Stock brokers find no difficulty in getting accommodated at 5 per cent on good collaterals, but weak parties have to pay 6 per cent. There is strong effort on the part of some bank officers who are short of stocks to put the rate up to 7 per cent., but this movement has not been successful. Discounts are generally dull, and there is still a close scrutiny of commercial paper; prime names pass at 6@7 per cent., but there is very little paper that will pass current at a lower rate. The gold market closed up quietly at 141¾@141¾; cash gold has been loaning flat to-day. There was a further decline in the Government securities this afternoon, as will be seen by the closing quotations below: Registered, 112¾@113; Coupons of '81, 112¾@113; Five-twenties registered of '62, 106@106½; do Coupons of '62, 107@108; do '64, 106@106¾; do '65, 106@106¾; Ten-forties registered, 100@100¼; August Seven-thirties, 105@105½; June do, 105@105½; July do, 105¾; June Compounds of '64, 115¾@116; July do, 114¾@114¾; December do, 113¾@114; May do of '65, 114. The Stock market continued to improve to the close and left off firm. The following were the closing prices at 4:30 P. M.: Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 29¾@30; Canton, 50; Boston Water Power, 31; Cumberland, 69@69½; Quicksilver, 48@48½; New York Central, 151; Erie, 77¾@77¾; Reading, 103¾; Michigan Southern, 82¾@82¾; Pittsburgh, 87½.

The *Commercial's* money article says: There is a general putting up of outstanding loans of one per cent, and some of the banks ask seven per cent in the new transactions, that five per cent. being the exceptional rates, while six per cent. is the prevailing quotation, there is a good deal of uneasiness in the loan market, the natural consequence of a combination of circumstances tending to unsettle confidence, such as a decline in stocks, averaging seven per cent. A collapse of the inflation in the Provision, Dry Goods and other merchandize embarrassments, along with manufacturers occasional failures, and the postponement of duties by merchants in the interior. Discounts are dull, and there is a large supply of paper, but bills only at the highest credit find free currency. The rate on prime names ranges at 6@7 per cent, with less doing at lower rates. The Stock market this morning exhibited a depression, bordering on a panic. At both boards there was a rush to sell out, but few buyers beyond those who had short contracts to cover. At the regular board the sales were very large on all the leading roads, and the fall ranged from 1 to 3 per cent. After the board there was rather a better feeling.

Governments are heavy and sympathize with the decline. In other securities only some fair business is done, mostly to the further sale of gold and without a corresponding advance in bonds at London. Western Union fell off heavily on an understanding that the company is likely to pass its dividend. Good continues weak. Rumors are persistently circulated that the Treasury is selling gold, the effect of which is very favorable to the currency notwithstanding. The truth, however, appears to be that no one is willing to load up with gold, in contemplation of the favorable exhibit of the Treasury to be made at the opening of Congress, and the possible recommendation in Mr. McCulloch's report of a policy looking to the resumption of specie payments.

Dry Goods Trade.

NEW YORK, NOV. 17.—The dry goods market opened this morning more quiet and steady than for several days past. The bear contest during the past week has resulted in a decline of 5@15 per cent. upon almost all kinds of leading goods. Yesterday and to-day the bear feeling seems to have assumed a panic and to be afraid to catch breath for fear a more desperate effort next week. The irregular reduction in prices has caused a wide variation in quotations all the different houses, and with the still declining tendency in cotton and gold prices are still quite nominal. Business has been very unsatisfactory notwithstanding the endeavors to attract agents, and agents seem to be entirely in the hands of jobbers. Even if they do not second their efforts at disposing of goods, which has resulted in no little confusion, the information has been most marked in some makes of bleached goods, prints and standard browns and delaines there are, however, exceptions in the case of the market at onslaught. Agents have held up manfully in their efforts to maintain the prices of brown sheetings and shirtings, but the weakness of manufacturers, but the absence of business and the general tendency of all goods towards an anti-war basis, has compelled a material reduction, and the market to-day seems more quiet to-day, the market is fast from settled. There is no further decided change in the prices of standards to notice to-day, although there is a weaker feeling and of prints have very much reduced during the last three days, and still without attracting any great demand. Jobbers are anxious to clear their floors rather than to be able to buy new supplies. Stripes and ticks and in fact almost all the other kinds of cotton goods are weaker and irregular, as will appear from the general remarks above worthy of detail. They have not been the special object of attention like the leading articles of domestics, but from the nature of the trade of woolen goods has caused rather more enquiry, especially for grades suitable for manufacture for ready made clothing for spring. Wooden fabrics in agents' hands on the 1st inst. are less that of 1866, and the market is fast returning to a foundation. Foreign goods have followed the course of domestics, and after a partial decline, although there has been a very fair business done during the last three days. Auction sales have been better attended, but prices per lot are lower. The importation of Foreign goods continues high, and it may be expected that a better foundation for business will be laid when the vast stocks are seeming reduced, and a healthy reaction is not improbable at an early day.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Cotton is better and more active, closing firm. Flour dull, heavy and 25@50c lower. Wheat very dull and 2@3c lower. Corn irregular, unsettled and 1@2c lower; sales of 180,000 bush Mixed Western, at 82@83c, afloat and 84@85c delivered in canal and $1,20 after. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Pork opened decidedly lower, but closed more firmly; sales of 6,200 bbls at $21@22,50 for New Mess, closing at $22,00 for Regular. Beef quiet; sales of 250 bbls at previous prices. Lard lower; sales of 1,000 kgs at 12¼@13c. Petroleum quiet at 21 cts. for crude and 40@41c for Refined in Bond. The Grocery market is quiet.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—Flour weak and 25c lower; Super, $8,80@10,00; Single Extra choice, $11,00@12,00; Double Extra, $13,00@14,00. Wheat drooping; good fall, $2,60@2,65; prime, $2,67½@2,70; choice, $2,75@2,80. Corn heavy and unchanged. Oats unchanged. Pork dull, at $20,00@20,50; Clear Sides, $16,00. Whisky unchanged.

Toledo Market.

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